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THE INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

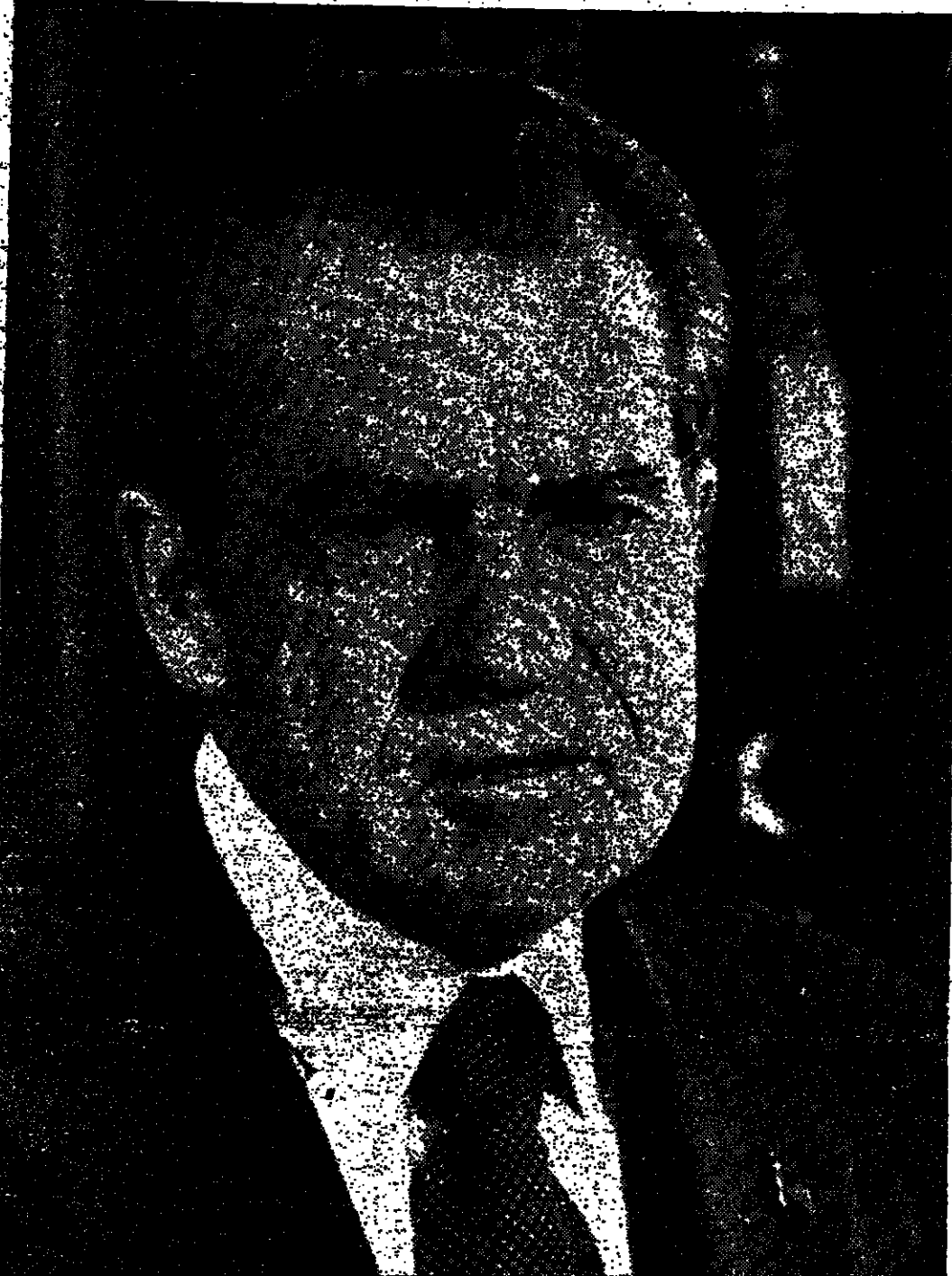
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,480

PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1974

Established 1887

NIXON QUILTS



'In Interest of Nation'

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UPI).—President Nixon announced his resignation tonight "in the interests of the nation."

In a dramatic televised speech, he called upon the American people to unite in support of his successor, Gerald R. Ford, who will be sworn in at noon tomorrow as the nation's 38th President.

"America needs a fulltime President and a fulltime Congress, particularly at this time, with the problems we face at home and abroad," Mr. Nixon said.

He said he had concluded that, if he remained in office, both he and the Congress would be preoccupied with the "constitutional process" set off by the impeachment moves stemming from Watergate.

"To continue to fight during the months ahead for my vindication," he said, "would almost totally absorb my full time and attention, when the focus must be on the great issues of peace or war abroad and inflation at home."

"The President said, 'I have never been a quitter. To leave office before my term is completed is an abdication of every instinct in my body.'"

But he declared that the overriding needs of an effective government required a President that had the full confidence of the nation and Congress.

And, therefore, he said, "I shall resign effective at noon tomorrow. Vice-President Ford will be sworn in as President at that hour, in this office."

Mr. Nixon said, "The leadership of this nation will be in good hands."

"In passing this office to the Vice-President, I do so with a profound sense of the weight that will pass to his shoulders. As he assumes that responsibility, he will deserve the help and support of all of us."

"The first essential is to begin healing the wounds of this nation, put the bitterness and divisions of the past behind us."

Mr. Nixon, his face grim, said that he was stepping aside in the national interest. His base of support in Congress, he said, had eroded to the point where he would not have backing for the crucial decisions that confront the President.

In that situation, he said, the constitutional process that would have been served by impeachment has been fulfilled, and there is no longer a need to prolong the struggle.

Mr. Nixon said he would have preferred to fight to the end for the job he won in a historic landslide nearly two years ago.

He said that the Watergate scandals prevent him from fulfilling that role, and divert Congress from other vital business.

Mr. Nixon disclosed that he would "have preferred to have carried to the finish despite the personal agony and my family unanimously urged me to do so."

He admitted that he had "made mistakes" and "committed wrongs." His voice sometimes broke, especially when he said: "I leave without bitterness against those who opposed me."

"To have served in this office is to have felt a very personal sense of kinship with each and every American," he said. "In leaving it, I do so with this prayer: may God's grace be with you in all the days ahead."

With that, he ended his solemn address. The formal closing that had concluded his 36 prior speeches from the White House—the "Thank you, and good night," was omitted. There was, instead, silence, as Mr. Nixon ended almost three decades in public life as congressman, senator, Vice-

President, and 37th President of the United States.

It was the first time in the 185-year chain of presidents that a chief executive resigned his office. And it was the first time that the office would be filled under the presidential succession decreed by the 25th Amendment, ratified in 1967.

With Mr. Ford's choice of a new vice-president to come, the country will have at its helm two men not selected in a nationwide vote.

Following Mr. Nixon's speech, Vice-President Ford said that Mr. Nixon's resignation was "one of the most difficult" and "saddest incidents" he had ever witnessed.

Mr. Ford said, "I think the Pres-

ident of the U.S. has made one of the most personal sacrifices for the country and one of the finest personal decisions for all of us in America by his decision" to resign.

He said the foreign policy initiated by the Nixon administration "that has achieved peace and built the blocks for future peace will be continued." "I am glad," he added, "to announce that Mr. Kissinger will continue as secretary of state and work with me for peace."

Mr. Nixon said in his 18-minute speech that he hoped to leave his legacy to the nation a request of peace for generations to come.

"When I first took the oath of

office, I made this sacred commitment—to conserve my office, my energies and all the wisdom I can summon to the cause of peace among nations."

"I have done my very best to be true to that pledge."

"As a result of these efforts, I am confident the world is a safer place not only for the people of America but for the people of all nations and... all children have a better chance of living in peace rather than dying in war."

The President said that the United States must continue to expand the new defense with the Soviets so that the two nations live together "in cooperation rather than confrontation."

He said: "Around the world, millions live in poverty and starvation. We must keep as our goal expanding production for peace so that people everywhere can at last look forward in their children's time to having the necessities for a decent life."

The President told Mr. Ford in a 70-minute meeting this morning that he was stepping down. Mr. Nixon met with congressional leaders in advance of his speech tonight.

Yesterday, Republican Senate leaders who met with Mr. Nixon, and gave him a "very gloomy" picture of his chances to escape impeachment and conviction, said later they were convinced that his decision will be made "in the best interests" of the nation.

After Mr. Nixon announced his resignation, and before he concluded his speech, the Soviet news agency Tass carried the following dispatch from Washington:

"Addressing the nation on radio and television on Thursday, U.S. President Richard Nixon announced his resignation. Under the Constitution of the United States, Vice-President Gerald Ford will take over as President."

Mr. Nixon and his family are expected to go to their San Clemente, Calif., home tomorrow after the resignation takes effect. A White House spokesman said. The President and Mrs. Nixon would be accompanied on the flight by daughters Tricia and Julie and their husbands, Edward Cox and David Eisenhower, he said. The Nixons will use a government aircraft from the fleet based at nearby Andrews Air Force Base, Md.

Vice-President Ford, who had canceled a scheduled political trip to the Western United States, called Mr. Kissinger after his meeting with the President. Later, he received a briefing from the secretary on foreign policy problems during a conference in the Vice-President's office.

Mr. Ford was reported to have told senior staff aides that he would insure a "smooth and orderly transition" from the Nixon to the Ford administration.

Mr. Kissinger met today with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Gerald Ford waving to crowd of well-wishers on his way to an appointment in Washington.

Ford Vows a 'Smooth Transition'

By David S. Broder and Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Vice-President Ford, 61, convened a meeting of his senior aides and promised them a "smooth and orderly transition" to a new administration, sources close to the Vice-President said today.

This afternoon, as part of the transition process already under way, Mr. Ford received a brief-

ing from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on American foreign policy and its problems.

A statement issued by Mr. Ford's staff after his hour-and-a-half meeting with Mr. Kissinger said: "They reviewed the world situation and discussed the foreign policy of the United States as it has been administered in the past five years. After the meeting, the Vice-President noted he has enjoyed working with Secretary Kissinger and has

supported the foreign policy carried out by the secretary of state."

"He said he believes the policy is in the best interests of the United States."

Mr. Ford's swearing-in is to take place in the White House's East Room. Informed sources said that the new President will address the nation tomorrow evening and is expected to call for unity after the months of bitterness and divisiveness that have

characterized the fallout from the Watergate scandal.

A high White House aide said that President Nixon called Mr. Ford to the Oval Office in the White House this morning and, in a 70-minute private session, told the Vice-President of his plans to quit the country's highest office.

Mr. Ford had looked grim and

characterized the fallout from the Watergate scandal. (Continued on Page 4)

Crowds Gather Outside White House

Relief and a Somber Air in Capital

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UPI).—As the time of President Nixon's resignation neared, crowds gathered outside the White House fence, their generally somber mood contrasting with an almost giddy sense of relief in Congress that the long ordeal was almost over.

Though there was little public comment before the President's official announcement, Congress-

men said privately that the expected resignation was the best thing for the nation and the Republican party.

In both houses of Congress, resolutions were introduced that Mr. Nixon be granted immunity from criminal prosecution.

On the streets in the nation's capital, tourists and residents expressed relief that the trauma was almost over and resignation to the inevitable.

Tours in the White House went on as usual with loudspeakers giving the tape recorded messages of earlier days.

"The President and Mrs. Nixon are delighted to have you visit this country's most historic home. And remember, even passing through you become a part of its history. That's the real excitement of visiting the White House."

"I guess it's the proximity of it," said a young Virginia man. "I probably know less about what's going on than I am listening to the radio but this is the place where I feel I ought to be."

A honeymooning couple from upstate New York emerged from the White House smiling. "I'm glad to see the President and Mrs. Nixon go," the man said. "I hope they have a good time. I'm glad to see the President and Mrs. Nixon go."

The meeting with Mr. Nixon caused Mr. Ford to change his plans suddenly.

The Vice-President had intended to depart at noon today for an extended political tour in the Western states, including a stop in Hawaii. But he postponed it until 4 p.m.; then, after his meeting with Mr. Nixon, he put it off indefinitely.

An associate of Mr. Ford acknowledged that the Vice-President and his staff had been drawing up contingency plans for an orderly transition to a Ford administration.

The associate said the planning began Monday night after President Nixon made his damaging public admission that he had tried to suppress the FBI investigation of the Watergate burglary six days after the break-in occurred in June, 1972.

In an interview with The New York Times published today, Mr. Ford said that he was prepared to take over the presidency if necessary.

He became Vice-President on Dec. 6 of last year after Spiro Agnew resigned the office in disgrace over his alleged acceptance (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

\$2 Billion in Soviet Arms

Israel Cites Syria Buildup

By Terence Smith

RUSALEM, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Israel has received more than \$2 billion in new and sophisticated arms from the Soviet Union in the last 10 months and now is able to launch a full-scale assault against Israel, independently of Egypt, in the opinion of top Israeli leaders.

The new Syrian capacity, in Israeli view, has caused a significant shift in the military

and political balance of power in the region.

Syria is now seen here as a catalyst that remains fundamentally hostile to Israel and is capable of setting off a new round of Middle Eastern fighting that ultimately would draw in other Arab nations, such as Iraq, Egypt and possibly Jordan.

The heavy rearmament of Syria—especially the modernization of the Syrian Air Force with two squadrons of advanced MIG-23s—

is seen here as the keystone of a deliberate Soviet policy decision to solidify its position in the Arab world and develop an alternative base of influence outside of Egypt.

Rabes Concern

That view of the new strategic realities surrounding Israel has raised genuine concern among the top leadership here about the possibility of a new war within the next six months to a year. It has prompted a series of public warnings to this effect during the last 10 days by Premier Yitzhak Rabin, Defense Minister Shimon Peres and Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur, the chief of staff.

The most recent of these statements came Tuesday, when Mr. Peres asserted in a speech in the parliament that Syria is bent upon a new war with Israel.

"The stepped-up arms supplies, the accelerated training of their troops, the constant threats, the stated deadlines—all these have led us to express publicly what is apparent in fact: that Syria has indeed harrowed her horses of war," he said.

Describing the results of the Soviet arms lift, Mr. Peres said that Syria's air force was now 25 percent stronger than it was on the eve of the October, 1973, war, and its surface-to-air missile system about 30 percent larger.

New Missiles Cited

"The Soviet Union has increased Syria's arsenal of heavy guns including long-range, 180-mm. pieces, and supplied her with Soviet ground-to-ground missiles," he said. The Soviet, a heavy, Soviet-manufactured missile with a range of up to 200 miles, is capable of reaching Israel's main population centers.

Mr. Peres conceded in his speech that the recent public statements about the Syrian buildup by Israeli leaders were designed not only to inform the Israeli people but also to make the Arabs think twice about (Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

Round in Geneva

Greece Threatens Walkout as Cyprus Talks Resume

GENEVA, Aug. 8 (UPI).—A Foreign Minister George Poulas today demanded that the cease-fire be enforced immediately and threatened to walk out of the Geneva talks if fighting continues, conference aides said.

The delegates said Turkish Cypriot Minister Tunc Gunes said that the Cyprus peace agreement signed here on July 8 was a "package" and that a final settlement is as important as a cease-fire.

The delegates said British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, in a strenuous effort to head off a threatened walkout, warned that people of Cyprus face a bleak situation if the Geneva talks collapse.

The three ministers met for three hours today in the second day of peace talks.

Greek spokesman called the day "a dialogue of the dead." But a Turkish spokesman said "the atmosphere was friendly."

They agreed to meet again tomorrow evening after another day of private talks and behind-the-scenes work by aides.

Today's conference began an hour late because of last-minute bilateral meetings between Mr. Callaghan, Mr. Mavros and Mr. Gunes.

Glaucos Clerides, the Greek Cypriot President of Cyprus, and Rauf Denktash, the Turkish Cypriot Vice-President, are expected to join the talks on Saturday.

Mr. Mavros, however, apparently ruled out any start to talks on a permanent political settlement as a cease-fire.

• Newsman killed, five wounded on Cyprus, Page 4.

ment before Turkey respects the cease-fire agreements contained both in the UN Security Council Resolution 353 of July 20 and in the "declaration of Geneva" signed by Greece, Turkey and Britain on July 30 after the first round of the peace conference.

Violations Charged

"During the first phase of the negotiations, I had decided to accept a more flexible method of interpreting paragraph four of Resolution 353, but the constant violations of the cease-fire will compel me to revert to the full (Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

Pat Nixon's Wish: 'Stay and Fight'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Pat Nixon and her two daughters wanted the President to fight to stay in office and argued strongly against resignation, an aide said today.

"They just aren't looking at it realistically," the aide said. Among the three Nixon women, Julie Eisenhower is especially vehement on the subject and wanted her father to stay and fight even through a Senate trial. "Julie, especially, is in there 1,000 per cent," the aide said.

The Nixon family gathered together yesterday when reports flooded Washington that Mr. Nixon's resignation was near. His son-in-law, Edward Cox, arrived from New York.

The three women have always argued that Nixon should not resign because it would be an admission of wrongdoing and that he had done nothing wrong.

Watergate—the Climax of a U.S. Tragedy in Three Acts

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UPI).—It was a tragedy in three acts. In 1972, Richard M. Nixon—a man who had often failed, who had been derided by the fashionable and the intellectual, who had made and remade himself into a winner—arrived at the pinnacle of his career. In 1973, he found himself besieged by his enemies, forced onto the defensive. And in 1974, he fell from power, humiliated as no predecessor had been.

Almost forgotten by the time Mr. Nixon stepped down were his days of glory only two years ago, when he began dismantling the cold war that dominated American politics for a quarter-century, with his dramatic journey to Peking and Moscow and the signing of the first limitation on the deadly nuclear arms race. Almost forgotten were his successes in ending the bitter division in the Vietnam war and in halting the draft.

Gone was the sweeping mandate Mr. Nixon had won from the American electorate in November, 1972, when he carried 49 states, all but Massachusetts plus the District of Columbia, with the help of what he liked to call the "silent majority"—the middle-class Americans of the suburbs and small towns and farms. Gone were the dreams of a historic realignment that would make the Republicans the majority party by stripping blue-collar workers and Southerners from Franklin D. Roosevelt's coalition.

Confidence Lost

By the end, Mr. Nixon had lost the confidence of the populace that had voted overwhelmingly to give him a second term, his "approval rating" in the polls plunging from well over 65 per cent in 1972 to 25 per cent recently. He had lost the confidence of newspapers that had always supported him, of the professional politicians who had always considered him one of their own, and he had lost even some of his old friends.

Leaders Failed, Nixon Said Six Years Ago

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UPI).—President Nixon's televised address to the nation today came on the sixth anniversary of the day he accepted the Republican party's nomination for his first term in the White House.

In his acceptance speech the night of Aug. 8, 1968, at the Republican National Convention in Miami Beach, Mr. Nixon said, "A new dawn for America, a new dawn for peace and freedom in the world."

He also said, "America is in trouble today, not because her people have failed but because her leaders have failed."

He had been brought low by the Watergate scandal and a whole galaxy of ancillary horrors—by the participation of his oldest associates in them, by his own protracted efforts to explain them away and, finally, by his public admission that he had been an early participant in efforts to conceal the facts of Watergate. But even before this damaging admission, most of the American public had concluded that he was not the kind of man they wanted to lead them, and he was left increasingly alone in the White House, a leader who had squandered his trust.

Scarcely had Mr. Nixon taken the oath of office for his second term when the Watergate scandal, at most a minor irritant in June, 1972, blew apart his carefully crafted world. One revelation piled on another. The White House responses swung erratically from defense of the President's aides to their resignations.

Each time, the explanations and speeches were advertised as the final word; each time, they raised more questions than they answered. Ultimately, when it seemed that he might be ejected from office through impeachment and conviction, when it seemed that he might drag down the Republican party with him, he acted to end the agony.

The demands for his resignation had swelled in recent days with a series of setbacks for the President's case. On July 24, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled, 8 to 0, that he could not withhold 64 tapes of White House conversations from the special Watergate prosecutor. On the same day, the House Judiciary Committee began the debate that generated three articles of impeachment against Mr. Nixon, charging him with obstruction of justice, abuse of power and the withholding of evidence.

But the final blow to the President's support was administered by Mr. Nixon himself. Aware that damaging tapes would ultimately be made public, the President publicly admitted that he had ordered a halt to the investigation of the Watergate break-in only six days after it occurred, and had kept evidence of his action from his lawyers and the Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry. With these acknowledgments, virtually all support for Mr. Nixon on Capitol Hill vanished.

The Man's Nature

Mr. Nixon's downfall grew out of the nature of the man. Secretive, suspicious, a compulsive loner, he surrounded himself with men of similar bent.

He fostered what John Dean 3d, once his White House counsel, later termed "a climate of excessive concern over the political impact of demonstrations, excessive concern over leaks and an insatiable appetite for political intelligence, all coupled with a do-it-yourself White House staff, regardless of law." That led to Watergate and other excesses, and to a frenzied effort to hide the truth about them.

Some of the seeds were sown even before 1972. On the night of Sept. 3, 1971, a team of bur-



So Proudly We Hail.

glars led by Howard Hunt Jr., a former CIA operative, broke into the office of the psychiatrist who had treated Daniel Ellsberg, the man who turned over the Pentagon papers to the press. Hunt was on the White House payroll, part of an organization known as the "plumbers" because their job was to stop leaks of information.

But it was in 1972 that most of the damage was done. Cover-ups such as American Airlines, Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing, Goodyear Tire and Rubber and Gulf Oil were persuaded to make illegal campaign contributions.

A political espionage and dirty tricks operation was set in motion under a young California lawyer named Donald Segretti. And, on June 17, a team of burglars led by James McCord, also a veteran clandestine agent, broke into the Democratic National Committee's headquarters to plant listening devices. They were caught, and at that moment, there began a momentous struggle to find out precisely what had been going on in Richard Nixon's White House.

Early Success

At first, the effort to limit the damage—to conceal the ties of the malleable to the White House inner circle—seemed to be succeeding. All during the campaign, as the Democrats struggled to make Watergate an issue that could be used against Mr. Nixon, attention remained focused on the seven men who had been indicted in the break-in. Nothing about the burglary of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office surfaced, and there were only the vaguest hints about illegal fund-raising.

The White House clung to its assertions that no members of the staff had been involved, and the election returns seemed to suggest that the repeated denials were believed.

The American public appeared to be accepting the comment of

Ronald Ziegler, the President's press secretary, who called the Watergate break-in a "third-rate burglary." All the while, some of the President's closest associates were arranging for payoffs to the seven original defendants in order to buy their silence.

That things began to come apart early in 1973 was due principally to the relentless digging of a few newspaper reporters, the tough tactics of Judge John Sirica, who never really believed what he heard in the trial of the original seven, and the decision to talk by a few members of the conspiracy, notably Jeb Stuart Magruder and Hugh Sloan Jr. of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

Too many people knew too much to preserve the cover-up after that. And as the cover-up began to unravel, other accusations were hurled at the President, many of them unrelated to Watergate itself, but all con-

tributing to a picture of a man who had improperly used his office.

Trial by Opinion

In the newspapers, in the nationally televised deliberations of the Senate Watergate committee and elsewhere, Mr. Nixon underwent a kind of trial by public opinion. The year brought him little solace; and he must have sensed that with each day, his situation became more and more difficult. Again and again he was forced to retreat. Even bare-bones listings of the episodes suggests their cumulative force:

• The fall of Patrick Gray 3d—Mr. Gray was the President's choice to replace the late J. Edgar Hoover as director of the FBI. It developed at his confirmation hearings and later that he had turned over the "raw" FBI files on the Watergate investigation to Dean. He had destroyed possible evidence in the

case by burning it, with his Christmas trash. A beaten man, he confessed: "I had a responsibility, I believe, not to permit myself to be deceived, and I failed in that responsibility." In doing so, he crippled morale at the agency and called into question Mr. Nixon's judgment in choosing him in the first place.

• The Ellsberg case—On April 27, Judge Matthew Byrne Jr. of U.S. District Court in Los Angeles made public the psychiatrist's office burglary, throwing the trial of Mr. Ellsberg into disarray. The government had belatedly informed him of the "plumbers" unit's operation. Later, the judge disclosed that he had been approached by John Ehrlichman, the President's top aide for domestic affairs, and offered the directorship of the FBI. Still later it came to appear that the Watergate cover-up had been plotted to prevent word of the Ellsberg burglary from leaking

the transcripts of the tapes that his record "does not justify the extreme step of impeachment and removal of a president."

But even the 10 Republican members of the House Judiciary Committee who consistently had voted against impeachment disagreed and declared within hours that they would vote for Mr. Nixon's impeachment.

They felt betrayed by the President's withholding of evidence of his complicity in the Watergate cover-up, beginning only six days after the break-in on June 17, 1972, at the Watergate office of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Nixon had insisted for more than a year that he first learned of the White House cover-up when his counsel at the time, John Dean 3d, told him of it during a March 21, 1973, meeting.

Faced with the President's own admission of withholding evidence from Congress, the public and even his own defense lawyer, legislators from the Republican party as well as the Democratic opposition served notice on him that unless he resigned, he would be impeached and convicted. As a private citizen, Mr. Nixon would then become liable to criminal prosecution.

Only two days ago, in telling his cabinet that he did not intend to resign and would endure impeachment, Mr. Nixon said: "I will go through this with my head high—right up to the end, if it comes."

U.S. Not to Issue State-of-World Message in 1974

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UPI).—The Nixon administration has decided not to issue a state-of-the-world message this year because of long delays in finishing a draft, State Department officials said yesterday.

The officials discouraged speculation that the cancellation process. Rather, they said, the annual report was dropped when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told aides that he did not have time to work on it and that since the year was more than half over it would be better to issue one early next year.

The reports, issued every year since 1970, have been key documents of the administration, outlining its views of the main trends of foreign policy. They have been important references for diplomats and officials.

2 Selassie Aides Wanted by Army Escape to Palace

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Two close friends of Emperor Haile Selassie have defied an army order to surrender and have fled to the imperial palace, it was learned here today.

Observers said that this development was a further step toward an inevitable confrontation between the emperor and the armed forces.

The two men, Lt. Gen. Asafa Demissie, aide de camp to the emperor, and Blatta Admassu Retta, the imperial treasurer, had been given until yesterday to surrender. The armed forces have announced that the two men are considered enemies of the state and that their property has been confiscated.

Many of the emperor's close advisers are among the 130 officials and former ministers held by the armed forces, pending investigation on charges of maladministration and corruption.

out. Again, the impression created was one of crudeness, insensitivity, irresponsibility, perhaps even illegality, in the highest councils of government.

• Other operations against the President's foes—The White House, it was discovered, maintained lists of enemies, including such varied figures as Joe Namath, the New York Jets quarterback, and Joseph Kraft, the columnist. It also placed taps on the telephones of reporters and suspect members of the White House staff, especially those who worked with Henry Kissinger on national security affairs.

• The ITT case—It was alleged that the big conglomerate had pledged \$400,000 to help defray the costs of the 1972 Republican National Convention, then scheduled to be held in San Diego—in return for settlement of an anti-trust suit.

Other Allegations

There were other allegations that the quid pro quo was standard operating procedure in the Nixon White House, including the "sale" of ambassadorships; a suspicious campaign contribution from Robert Vesco, the fugitive financier, and contributions from political action funds maintained by milk producers that were purportedly linked to a decision to raise federal milk price supports.

• The White House tapes—It was disclosed at the Watergate hearings, almost inadvertently, that the President had secretly taped most of his personal and telephone conversations at the White House and at the Executive Office Building—including most of the discussions about Watergate. The disclosure hurt Mr. Nixon first because the taping operation seemed shifty and unfair to many Americans, and second because it set off a protracted struggle for the tapes themselves between the White House and investigative agencies.

The President ultimately lost the fight over the tapes. A huge batch of White House-edited tapes made public last spring did his cause more harm than good, and the release of three more tapes on Monday—tapes that confirmed his participation in the Watergate cover-up—provided the remaining doubters with the conclusiveness they had sought, what had come to be known as the "smoking gun" in the President's hand.

• The "Saturday night massacre"—On April 30, 1973, Mr. Nixon yielded to a rising clamor and appointed Elliot Richardson as attorney general with the power to name a special prosecutor. He chose Archibald Cox, a Harvard professor with close ties to the Kennedy family, and Mr. Cox promptly went to court with a subpoena for nine key tapes. It was the first subpoena against a president in 166 years. Mr. Nixon resisted, lost in the lower court and the appeals court, and then, on Oct. 20, 1973, ordered Mr. Cox to discontinue his search. Mr. Richardson and his deputy, William French Smith, two men with a reputation for moderation and probity—refused to carry out the order and quit. The action looked like a threat of serious impeachment talk was heard on Capitol Hill for the first time and Mr. Nixon was forced to retreat, giving up the tapes and naming a new special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski.

• The President's taxes—Perhaps nothing more offended the average taxpayer than the news that Mr. Nixon—claiming huge exemptions on a donation of his vice-presidential papers to the National Archives, and a number of others that were considered questionable—had paid relatively low federal income taxes in his first four years in the White House. Ultimately, in April of this year, just as millions of Americans were preparing their 1973 returns, Mr. Nixon agreed to pay \$432,787.13 in back taxes plus interest after the Internal Revenue Service and congressional investigators concluded that he had underpaid. The question of fraud was left for decision in the impeachment inquiry.

Impeachment Move

For by that time, the process of impeachment was well under way for the first time since the Reconstruction era. Mr. Nixon had been taking one blow after another, still refusing to step down "even if hell freezes over," as one spokesman said.

His staff had been stripped, with Dean Fied, Ehrlichman, and H. R. Haldeman, the chief of staff, resigned, and all three—plus more than a dozen others—under indictment.

Even Vice-President Spiro Agnew, a pliant figure during the first-term courtship of the client majority, had added to the President's burden. He had resigned in disgrace, pleading no contest to a charge of tax fraud as a

U.S. Police Group Gives Nixon Award

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 8 (AP).—The American Federation of Police has awarded President Nixon the group's highest award, public relations director George Dunas announced today.

Mr. Dunas, who also is founder and president of the Friends of the Presidents of America, an anti-impeachment group, said that Mr. Nixon was chosen for the honor because he is the most outstanding American who has made the greatest contribution to the world peace. He said that the police organization has a nationwide membership of more than 100,000.

result of a series of payoffs from Maryland engineering firms.

As 1974 unfolded, the pressure on Mr. Nixon to release more tapes became almost intolerable. Finally he surrendered a mass of heavily censored transcripts to the House Judiciary Committee hoping with one desperate gamb to still the storm.

It didn't work. The transcripts were pockmarked with the word "unintelligible" and memories of an unexplained 18 1/2-minute gap in an earlier tape raise suspicions. Mr. Nixon refused to supply additional tapes sought by the committee and the prosecutor. And what was on the tape was more damaging than help.

If they presented no unambiguous evidence of criminal act as the White House maintained, they showed a President who was profane, indecisive, prolix, concerned more with saving his own skin than getting at the truth and deeply involved in discussion about employing perjury to hush money to insulate himself from scandal.

Again, the shock waves radiated across the country. Again, the cries of "Resign!" rang out. It is this time by the Republican, conservative Chicago Tribune. The time, not even the gritty, nerve-slaying Richard Nixon could stand.

On July 24, the Supreme Court unanimously ruled that the President had to turn over to the U.S. District Court in Washington records of 64 more White House conversations, which Mr. Nixon had withheld to protect his concept of executive privilege.

Mr. Nixon complied with the court's order, but the dam he burst. Three days later, six Republicans joined the 31 Democrats on the House Judiciary Committee in voting the first of three articles of impeachment to be forwarded to the full House.

The first article charged Mr. Nixon with obstruction of justice, connection with the Watergate investigation, the second alleged abuse of presidential power and the third cited defiance of congressional subpoenas. Two other proposed articles of impeachment—one on the Cambodian invasion and the other on Mr. Nixon's taxes—were voted down. But only one article was needed to send the impeachment debate to the House floor where it had been scheduled to begin later this month.

Final Bombshell

It never got that far. This past Monday, Richard M. Nixon released the final transcript—the form of three taped conversations that he had withheld from his lawyers and Congress. He admitted in a statement accompanying the release of the transcripts that six days after the Watergate burglary he had sought to halt the FBI investigation of the break-in. He said his statement that it was "truly a 'foreign conclusion' that the House would vote to impeach."

The reaction was immediate and almost totally negative. On by one, the President's defenders deserted him. Twenty-four hours after his latest—and perhaps most damaging—disclosure, 10 of the 11 Republicans on the Judiciary Committee who had voted against the first impeachment article, declared that they had been deceived and said that they would vote in the House to send him to trial in the Senate. Shortly thereafter, the House Republican leaders abandoned the President, setting the stage for Mr. Nixon's final political option—resign or face the prospect of being removed from office by the Congress. It was his final crisis.

'68 Slogan Girl Silent on Nixon

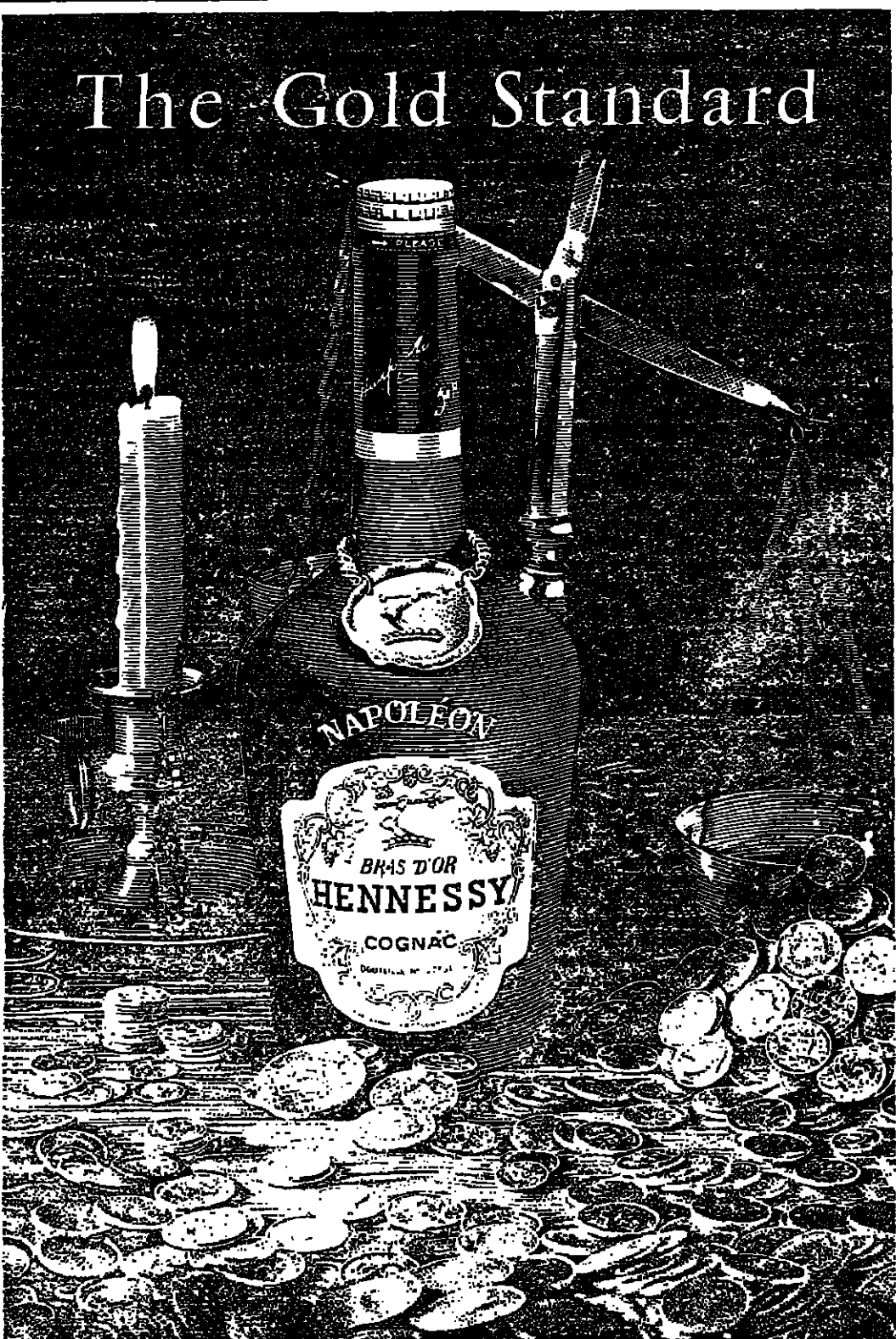
FINDLAY, Ohio, Aug. 8 (AP).—Vickie Lynn Cole, the girl who inspired President Nixon's "Forward together" campaign slogan in 1968 and who rode the float expounding that theme in his first inaugural parade, is not talking about her current feelings about Mr. Nixon.

"She doesn't want to be bothered," she has no comment, her mother said yesterday at her home here. Miss Cole was 13 when Mr. Nixon made a whistle-stop tour that took him through nearby Findlay, Ohio, in his 1968 bid for the presidency. Her "homemade" sign "Vote Forward together" was blown away in the wind, so she picked up another from the ground. It said: "Bring us together."

Mr. Nixon saw the sign. After he had used "Forward together" for his election slogan, he invited Vickie and her family to Washington for the inaugural ceremonies.

Lisbon, Guinea-Bissau Seen in New Talks

PARIS, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Mao Soares, Portuguese foreign minister, and Almeida Santos, minister for overseas territories, went to Algeria today, presumably for a new round of talks with nationalists from Guinea-Bissau. French government officials said the two ministers arrived in Paris last night, traveling "in cognate," officials said. The Portuguese Embassy said it has heard reports of their passage through Paris, but has not been officially notified.



هكذا من الأصل

Gerald Ford

No Aura of Charisma, But of Solid Virtues

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT).—He has a granite jaw, regular features and a demeanor that remains stern even in laughter. It is a model countenance for billboards and campaign literature. He believes in the homespun virtues of family loyalty, hard work and stubborn patriotism. No intellectual, he likes to think of himself as a devotee of sensible courses and determination rather than of originality and flair. He has admirers but no worshipful followers, critics but no real enemies.

About Gerald R. Ford there is no aura of charisma. But those who have known him well over the years—in his undergraduate glory days on the gridiron in Michigan in 25 years in the House of Representatives and in his brief tenure as Vice-President—now say he is just what the nation needs: a solid man, a leader to be trusted.

When President Nixon chose him in October as Vice-President-designate, Mr. Ford said he felt "something like awe and astonishment at the magnitude of the new responsibilities I have been asked to assume." At the same time, I have a new and invigorating sense of determination and purpose to do my best to meet them.

As Vice-President, Mr. Ford traveled hundreds of thousands of miles, attempting to rally the faithful and at the same time establish his own positions. "I think a vice-president ought to speak his own mind," he said.

At one point, Mr. Nixon told him he was working too hard and suggested he curtail his schedule. Mr. Ford said that he would not take Mr. Nixon's advice. "I would get very bored if I sat around and didn't get out to see the people," he said.

Wanted to Be Speaker
Six years ago, when there was talk about Jerry Ford as favorite candidate for the vice-presidency, he said, "I would like to be speaker of the House rather than vice-president. But Congress has a way of remaining Democratic, and Mr. Ford's hopes of becoming Speaker glimmered only faintly."

His original name was Leslie King Jr. He was born July 14, 1913, and when he was 2 years old, his mother divorced his father and left Omaha for Grand Rapids. When she remarried, her husband, Gerald Ford Sr., president of the Ford Paint and Varnish, adopted the boy and gave him his name.

Gerald Rudolph Ford Jr. was one of four sons, and at South High he took a double lunch hour and earned spending money waiting on tables and washing dishes in a restaurant.

What interested him most in high school was football. He made the high school all-city and all-state football teams, and moved on to continuing stardom as linebacker and center at the University of Michigan. He was graduated in 1935.

Turning down offers from the Green Bay Packers and the Detroit Lions, he attended Yale Law School during alternate semesters, spending the rest of the year as assistant football coach and freshman boxing coach.

Navy Career
After graduation from law school in 1941, Mr. Ford began practicing law in Grand Rapids. Nine months later, he enlisted in the Navy as an ensign, serving 47 months, 18 of them aboard the light aircraft carrier Monterey, and winding up as lieutenant commander.

On his return to Grand Rapids, he resumed the practice of law. He was encouraged by Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, himself a Grand Rapids man who had made a name for himself as an internationalist, and he entered politics.

Michigan's 5th Congressional District was safely Republican, rural as well as urban, and its citizens were almost 100 per cent white and mostly of Dutch descent. Bartel Jankman, the

district congressman, was an isolationist, and Mr. Ford set out to beat him.

The neophyte won an upset victory, then paused long enough in October, to marry Elizabeth Bloomer, who was born in Chicago but had lived most of her life in Grand Rapids.

She spent football season weekends at Ann Arbor, noting afterward that she had gone to college but never during the part of the week that could have earned her a degree.

She had heard a great deal about Gerald Ford as a football player. "Before I married him, one of his relatives said Jerry has a temper," she recalled. "Obviously he did, as a young man. He's learned to control it. He's taught me to take just one step at a time, to go to bed and go to sleep and tomorrow's another day. He hits the pillow and bang—his asleep."

Conservative Views
From the moment he entered Congress, in 1949, his views on most questions have been conservative. A self-described internationalist, he was an outspoken hawk on Vietnam. He has voted against virtually all social welfare legislation, has voted to weaken minimum wage bills, has strongly opposed forced busing, and while supporting key civil rights bills on final passage, has been severely criticized by civil rights backers for efforts to soften the legislation through amendments.

By 1959, he was being talked of as a candidate for leadership of the House Republicans. In 1960, Michigan Republicans endorsed him as favorite son for the vice-presidential nomination.

Within the House he was becoming ever more prominent. He headed a group of 15 GOP House members who spent four months studying defense and economy, and to no one's surprise ended up supporting President Eisenhower's position in the Vietnam war. Mr. Ford was one of the three representatives in the "truth squad" set up by the Republicans to trail John F. Kennedy during the 1960 campaign.

When Mr. Kennedy was elected, and delivered his State of the Union message, Mr. Ford was one of five prominent Republican members who signed a statement denouncing the message as "a shabby attempt to paint a bleak picture of the nation's economic and international situation."

Rise in House
Mr. Ford fought carefully, doing his best not to make enemies out of opponents, and he won popularity among his fellow representatives. For years, the young Republicans in the House had tried to win a voice in the party's congressional leadership, and in January, 1963, Mr. Ford took over as third-ranking Republican—chairman of the party's caucus in the House. He beat out the incumbent veteran by a vote of 88 to 82.

It was the first move in an attempt to rejuvenate the party image, which many thought suffered by contrast to the youthful Democratic administration. This was the time of the Ev and Charlie show on TV, during which two rather senior Republicans, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen and Rep. Charles McNichols, served as the party's spokesmen by saying, "Sen. Barry Goldwater named Mr. Ford one of the four Republicans he could 'wholeheartedly' support for the presidential nomination, and when he himself took that nomination he thought of Mr. Ford as a possible running mate."

On Warren Commission
Mr. Ford was one of two representatives President Johnson named to the Warren Commission to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy. When a book was published on the commission's work, with Mr. Ford as one author and an assistant as the other, there were charges that the congressman had profited from his position of public trust. He denied the charges by saying that he had only been trying to make the work of the commission readable.

Two days after the release of the Warren report, Life magazine ran an article on the commission under Mr. Ford's name. Mr. Ford had testified that he wrote the article (although a Life writer, David Nevins, was closer to the typewriter keys).

Life also ran the text of the diary of Lee Harvey Oswald, President Kennedy's assassin, and



Mr. and Mrs. Gerald R. Ford.

Time Inc. has refused to divulge the company file relating to the diary, which might show whether Mr. Ford played a role in its acquisition by Life. Mr. Ford has denied such a role.

In 1964 he decided to challenge Mr. Halek for the post of minority leader. Melvin Laird was another candidate. In the end, there were enough upstart Republicans to sweep Mr. Ford into office, and the Ev and Charlie show became the Ev and Jerry show.

The new minority leader promised that, under him, every House Republican would be "a first-team player" and a "60-minute man."

Former Sen. Charles Goodell, who was close to Mr. Ford when they were both in the House, credits him with "fulfilling quite effectively the role of opening up power and encouraging people to exercise it."

Mr. Ford's constituents kept returning him to Congress with majorities over 60 per cent. Most of his campaign money came from outside his district, much of it from officers or employees of large corporations such as United Aircraft, General Dynamics, General Motors, Boeing, Arco Steel and Tele-tyne-Ryan Aeronautical.

In the 1970 campaign, Mr. Ford failed to report \$11,500 in campaign contributions. He subsequently explained that he had complied with the Michigan law limiting contributions to candidates by signing the money over to Republican national headquarters, roughly the same amount was routed from Republican headquarters to Ford committees such as Veterans for Ford and LaVians for Ford.

Mr. Ford insisted that there was no quid pro quo involved, and that what he did was "within the law." Michigan law limits expenditures only by the candidate, he suggested, and "has no limit on the amount of money that a committee can receive or spend."

In the 1972 campaign, the total raised by four Ford campaign committees was at least \$97,456, while the total raised from residents of his own district was \$5,880. His opponent, Jean McClellan, raised about \$11,000 from residents of the district, but she got only 38 per cent of the vote to his 61 per cent.

Lean Charge Denied
Perhaps the most serious allegations made against Mr. Ford were in "The Washington Post," a book by Robert Winter-Berger, a self-styled "influence peddler." Mr. Winter-Berger alleged that he had "lent" Mr. Ford \$15,000 that was never repaid.

"I've read his book, and I don't believe any of the things he said about me or any other person," said Mr. Ford. "Those are just a demagogic bunch of words that didn't deserve publication."

After hearing Mr. Winter-Berger at Mr. Ford's confirmation hearing, some of the senators agreed: the author's testimony was replete with contradictions, and at one point he pleaded that he had written with "literary license."

Mr. Winter-Berger had also charged that Mr. Ford had been treated by Dr. Arnold Hutschnecker, the New York psychoanalyst.

Mr. Ford said that he had visited for about 15 minutes with Dr. Hutschnecker, talking politics, not medicine. Dr. Hutschnecker confirmed this story. "I had a feeling he was not quite sure why he was there," he told the senators.

During the confirmation hearings, friends of Mr. Ford in the House—on both sides of the aisle—circulated letters to colleagues, urging his confirmation. Many spoke forthrightly in his defense.

Rep. Paul N. McCloskey Jr., R-Calif., said: "There is a basic trust which Jerry Ford inspires in those who work with him. Never once have I seen him threaten, offer promise of reward, or in any way act in less than the manner of all of us who hope

for a great statesman would act in the best of our national traditions."

"I cannot dislike him personally—he's cordial and gracious," said Rep. Robert F. Drinan, D-Mass. "But he's consistently wrong, and consistency is a virtue of small minds. He's never proposed a constructive solution of money, doesn't believe in social programs."

Four Ford Children
When a long day of buffeting at the Capitol ends and Mr. Ford returns to his home in Alexandria, Va., what he does not want to hear is more of the same. His wife is careful to watch the TV news before he arrives.

Mr. Ford is regularly taken to task by his children as well as by his congressional critics. They soured on the war and became ecologically minded before he did, for example.

The Fords have four children, three sons and a daughter, ages 23 to 16. The only child now living at home is Steven, 17. Mrs. Ford wanted to name the first son after her husband, but recalling that as a boy he had been called "Junie" from Junior, Mr. Ford said: "No sirree, I'm not going to have any Juniors around here." The boy was named Michael Gerald Ford, and he was followed by John Gardner, Steven Melis and Susan Elizabeth.

"He's been a very fine father," said Mrs. Ford of her spouse, "and he's been a wonderful husband—or we wouldn't have four children."

TV Football Fan
Monday night and during much of Sunday, Mr. Ford sits in front of the TV downstairs, watching football, calling plays out loud and exclaiming when teams do as he suggested.

When his sons played high school football, Mr. Ford arranged his schedule to attend the games. And when President Johnson told Crown Prince and Princess Vong Savang of Laos that he didn't think college football was an accurate picture of America ("To see some of our best-educated boys spending an afternoon knocking each other down while thousands cheer them on hardly gives a picture of a peace-loving nation"), Mr. Ford objected: "Personally I am glad that thousands of fine young Americans can spend this Saturday afternoon knocking each other down in a spirit of clean sportsmanship and keen competition."

President Johnson once said: "Jerry's the only man I ever knew who can't chew gum and walk at the same time," but Mrs. Ford suggested that President Johnson must have been kidding. She remembers the dinner party at the White House when, as she recalls, "President Johnson put his arm around me and said, 'I just wish we had more Democrats like your husband.' They were both political. I guess the word is 'animals,' isn't it?"

Mr. Ford recently said: "Oh, I've read all those comments and I don't deny that I'm a hard worker, that I don't have a lot of the so-called charisma that others have, but I never had any different style, whether it was in school, or in athletics, or in politics. I've always felt if you did a job, that if you were in the right place at the right time you might get recognized."

Financial Worth
When he was named Vice-President, Mr. Ford said, he was concerned that "my friends might stop calling me Jerry." And to make sure that his friends look kindly on his appointment, he was ready to provide all the documentation demanded, including a statement of net worth indicating that, as of Sept. 30, 1973, Mr. and Mrs. Ford were worth \$256,378.

His Alexandria home does not suggest the life style of a wealthy man. Its principal object d'art not long ago was a color photograph of the Fords and the Nixons, taken on the evening when Mr. Ford was named Vice President.

Mrs. Ford was quite happy to lose a \$5 bet with her daughter, who had predicted that the President would choose Mr. Ford. In fact, thinking about it all, Mrs. Ford expressed only one regret. "I wish I'd married a plumber," she said. "At least he'd be home by 5 o'clock."

Swearing-In Of Ford Seen Set for Today

As the 38th President Of the United States

(Continued from Page 1)

of kickbacks from state contractors in Maryland. When he assumed the vice-presidency, Mr. Ford had been a member of the House of Representatives for 25 years, and his Republican leadership for eight years and 11 months.

Mr. Ford's assumption of the presidency was welcomed by two leaders of the opposition party on Capitol Hill.

House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okl., said, "Jerry Ford is a personal friend. I am sure our relationship will be good."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., called Mr. Ford "a decent man. He's conservative, but you know where he stands. He would get exceptional cooperation from Congress."

It is predicted that under Mr. Ford, who is considered a political moderate, there will be little basic change in U.S. government policies, in either domestic or foreign affairs.

Most of the Nixon cabinet members—the predictions mention Mr. Kissinger in particular—are expected to remain in office as long as Mr. Ford wishes them to.

There were reports that Mr. Ford had instructed his staff to prepare a list of potential vice-presidential choices, for use if he should succeed to the presidency, and 14 names have been listed.

The list is said to include: Nelson Rockefeller, former governor of New York, former defense secretary; Melvin Laird, former attorney general; Elliot Richardson, Gov. Ronald Reagan of California; Sen. Howard Baker Jr. and Bill Brock of Tennessee; Charles Percy of Illinois; Robert Taft, of Ohio; Mark Hatfield of Oregon; Robert Stafford of Vermont; and Edward Brooke of Massachusetts. Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, Rep. Albert Quie of Minnesota and former Sen. Charles Goodell of New York.

According to an associate of Mr. Ford, the contingency planning for transition to a new administration envisions the following steps:

• Deliver a brief speech to the American people, calling on the nation to unite behind him, praising the courage of Mr. Nixon for stepping down and asking everyone to put the crisis needs of the country first.

• Ask all cabinet members and key aides to stay on, with special emphasis on Mr. Kissinger, whose public popularity is recognized as a source of particular strength for a new administration and president.

• Convert to a Ford team in the White House through gradual transition, and maintain a more open staff operation, in keeping with Mr. Ford's personality and style.

In these and other steps, the clear intent would be to bolster public confidence that the wheel of government will continue to turn, while injecting into the public consciousness Mr. Ford's spirit of goodwill as he embarks on the presidency.

The Ford associates involved in the contingency planning and friends of the Michigan Republican said that he will come to the American people primarily as a conciliator, using the dramatic nature of his rise to the presidency to appeal for national unity and sacrifice.

They suggest that Mr. Ford will place at the head of the agenda the healing of the nation's political and economic wounds and will conduct domestic and foreign policies that will differ more in style than in substance from those of Mr. Nixon.

As part of the bipartisan approach, Mr. Ford will adopt to salvage something from the political debris of Watergate, he has indicated privately, he will consider bringing one or more Democrats into his government.

Inflation Fight
And to combat inflation, which he has called "public enemy No. 1," associates expect him to engage in more pressures on both business and labor—"jawboning"—to keep prices and costs down, and to seek deeper cuts in the government's domestic programs, while remaining a defender of military spending.

The most prominent policy change may be a more aggressive effort to hold down government spending, as long advocated by Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and a man greatly admired by Mr. Ford.

Aware that there is opportunity in the crisis climate in which he assumes office, his associates say, Mr. Ford very probably will address the nation in the early days of his presidency to appeal for general belt-tightening, coupled with a pep talk on the nation's ability to bounce back.

He has already indicated, in a magazine interview earlier this year, that he would ask President Nixon's chief of staff, Alexander Haig Jr., to stay. But there is an awareness also that the public will expect some housecleaning after the excesses of Watergate.

Ronald Ziegler, Mr. Nixon's press secretary and prime spokesman, almost certainly will go.

Nearly all of Mr. Ford's friends in the capital expect that former Defense Secretary Laird will be a strong man in a Ford administration.

Swearing-In
The ceremony will be held at 10 a.m. in the East Room of the White House. Mr. Ford will be sworn in by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger.

After the ceremony, Mr. Ford will give a speech to the nation. He will then go to the Lincoln Memorial to lay a wreath on the tomb of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Ford will then go to the Gerald R. Ford Library, which he will inaugurate. He will then go to the Ford Ranch in Grand Rapids, Mich., where he will spend the weekend.

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In Mine Explosions Newsman Killed, 5 Hurt in Cyprus

VASSILA, Cyprus, Aug. 8 (AP).—A British television crewman was killed and five other Western newsmen were wounded trying to help him when a press convoy ran into a mine field today as it approached Turkish-held territory in northern Cyprus near the village of Lefkothos.

Killed when he stepped on a Turkish anti-personnel mine was BBC television sound man Ted Stoddard, 34, of London.

Second Mine
BBC correspondent Simon Dring, a veteran of Vietnam and other wars, was going to his aid but, as Mr. Stoddard fell to the roadside, he set off another mine which struck Mr. Dring with shrapnel.

Paul Roque, an Associated Press photographer from Paris, ran to help. But he, too, stepped on a mine, receiving serious injuries to his face, body and legs.

The three other wounded newsmen—John G. Clark, of the New York Times; Chris Morris, a radio correspondent for the BBC, and Lefkos Christodoulides, a Greek-American also working for The New York Times—also were hit by metal fragments as they left their cars to help.

A Turkish officer walked through the mine field to Mr. Dring, pulling him back to his own lines and driving him to a Turkish hospital.

The other wounded newsmen drove back to Greek lines.

Eccentric Briton
The four-car press convoy had been organized to visit an eccentric British doctor, Paul Wilkinson, 73, who had refused to leave his villa in Lefkothos despite the war around him.

Mr. Dring, who was wounded in the legs and arms, told colleagues from his hospital bed that he was in the lead car and spotted the mines ahead.

"I stopped the car and shouted back to tell the others to stop," Mr. Dring said. In the front car with Mr. Dring was Mr. Stoddard and Martin Fletcher, a British newsmen.

Mr. Roque was in the second car. Four British reporters—Mr. Morris, Ian Walker of the Sun, Frank Thompson of the Daily Mail, and Gareth Pary of the Guardian—were in the third car. In the fourth car were the New York Times correspondents.

Mr. Dring said that Mr. Stoddard got out of the lead car and asked that nobody move. A car further back did move, however, detonating a mine. The flying pieces wounded Mr. Stoddard and

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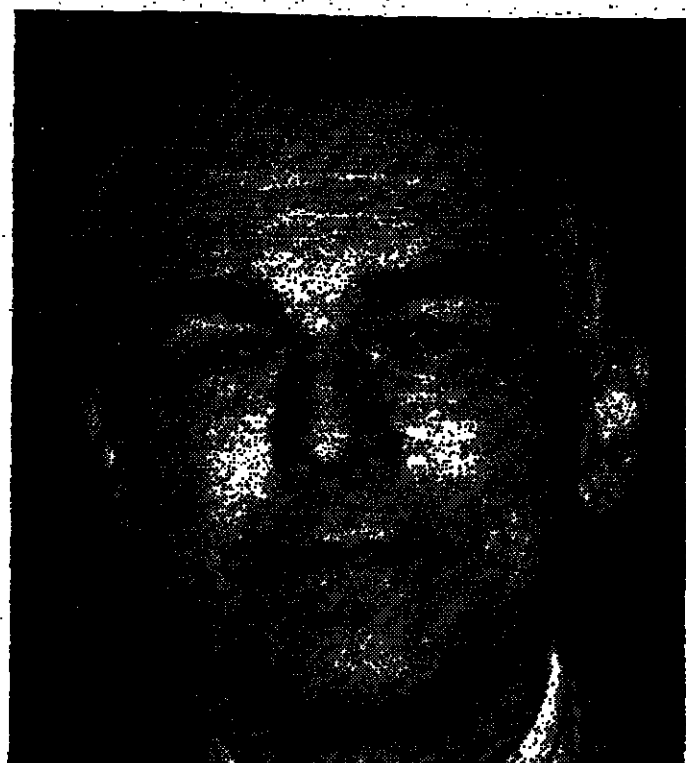
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I flew home Pan Am.



Merrill R. Russell, Royal Oak, Michigan

"I think they do a better job for American passengers. They understand us better. And that's the shortest time I've waited for any baggage from a jumbo jet."

I flew home Pan Am.



Mary Anne Orr, Mahopac, New York

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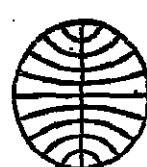
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The Least Damaging Solution

In the days of tension that followed Mr. Nixon's admission that he had sought to sidetrack the investigation of Watergate for, among other reasons, political considerations, the question of his leaving office abruptly became a matter not of whether, but when—and how. And, naturally, every scrap of evidence or guess bearing on these issues assumed huge importance: every argument relating to the manner of his departure was publicly debated.

In favor of impeachment was the point that this was the process laid down by the Constitution; that it would be a formal precedent for meeting any subsequent situation in the White House; that it would help, by placing all the known facts about Watergate on the record in full public view and by compelling the members of the House and the Senate to vote on the basis of those facts, to dispel any doubts about the nature and degree of Mr. Nixon's offenses.

For resignation, its supporters could advance the assertions that it would serve the same practical purpose as conviction after impeachment: the departure of Richard Nixon from the presidency. It would do so at far less expenditure of time, energy and money, with a far shorter period of governmental paralysis. For those sympathetic to Mr. Nixon, however, convinced of his guilt of impeachable offenses, it offered the possibility that his removal could be accomplished without concentrating on his errors and misdeeds to the point that his accomplishments—especially in the realm of foreign affairs—were blotted out. And those favoring resignation could counter the opposing arguments.

With respect to precedent, resignation be-

fore certain impeachment could be as powerful a restraint for the future as going the whole route through House and Senate. So far as the formal record is concerned, it should not be forgotten that the one wall that seemed to protect Mr. Nixon—the possibility that more than a third of the Senate would refuse to vote against him—was broken down by Mr. Nixon's own statement, by his own release of the damning tapes. His resignation can only confirm the conclusion that an overwhelming number of senators had already been driven to—by the President himself.

Can anyone seriously argue that the verdict of history, or the consensus of the American people at the time, was definitively affected by the single Senate vote that kept Andrew Johnson in the White House? He remained President, but he was dead politically, and his cause was scorned through the next two national elections. It was only after the eight years of President Grant had brought about a revolution of sentiment (and the first disputed election in the nation's history) that the impeachment of Johnson began to be viewed as the political abuse of congressional power that history has since conceded it to be.

To be sure, there will be those who consider that resignation is too easy an exit for Richard Nixon, and those who feel he was ousted by sinister forces. But that would have been true no matter what course the Watergate revelations had been permitted to pursue. There is no easy solution for the complex political and governmental issues raised by Richard Nixon's conduct in the presidency. But, when all the factors are weighed, resignation is the least damaging to the national interest as a whole.

Malaise in Britain

A new British election this fall seems unavoidable. The question is whether a second resort to the voters in 1974 will be any more effective than the first one in February in producing a government that can govern. Available indicators are not hopeful: An election may only bring another minority administration, constantly in peril of defeat in Commons, unable to take the tough decisions necessary to head off economic disaster.

A respected economics editor of the Times of London recently began an analysis of the economic and political outlook by saying: "When, in 1980 or so, democracy as we know it has been suspended..." Many thoughtful Britons are concerned that the parliamentary system—hailed on the American side of the Atlantic for its elasticity and flexibility—cannot at this time produce what the majority seems to want: middle-road government, reformist but not Marxist, that can do whatever lies within Britain's capacity to curb inflation and put order and stability back into the country's economic and political life.

Prime Minister Wilson can hold the Labor party's powerful left wing in check at present only because he lacks a Commons majority and must tread warily merely to survive. If Labor wins decisively in October, Mr. Wilson will be hard put to contain the massive extension of nationalization called for by the party program.

It is obvious, however, that many middle-road British voters will be reluctant to return to a Conservative party still led by Edward Heath, who failed to curb the inflation his party had promised to end "at a stroke," who had to declare five states of emergency in

less than four years, and whose confrontations with the coal miners and other unions brought on a three-day work week before the Tories were ousted in February.

Six million Britons are unhappy with the two big parties—nearly one in every five who went to the polls—voted in last winter's election for the Liberals, led by Jeremy Thorpe. Millions more, attracted to the Liberal program of pragmatic, even radical, reforms, would vote Liberal if they felt the party had any chance for a breakthrough. But under the election system, in polling nearly 20 per cent of the popular votes, the Liberals won only 14 seats in the House, or 2.2 per cent.

The inability of all recent governments to halt inflation and guide a steady economic advance, along with the inadequacies of the major parties and the election system, have produced a growing disenchantment with Britain's parliamentary democracy. These factors have recently produced a spate of proposals for the formation of a "government of national unity" with an agreed program for coping with the economic crisis.

As a practical matter, in the absence of economic catastrophe no effective coalition will be feasible until after the next election; and even then only a conservative-liberal tandem, proposed by Mr. Heath after his February defeat and rejected by Mr. Thorpe, seems in the realm of possibility. The British people must overcome their economic problems and their political malaise in their own way: how they accomplish these tasks will have an importance for democratic institutions and practices everywhere.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dismantled Empire

The steps Portugal intends to take in divesting itself of its African empire, as announced in Lisbon by UN Secretary-General Waldheim, give additional substance to the hopeful policy the Portuguese government has been developing since the April 25 coup.

Mr. Waldheim said that Lisbon will support the application of Guinea-Bissau for membership in the UN, will "take immediate steps" to resume the negotiations with the Mozambique Liberation Front and will soon begin contacts with the liberation movement in Angola with a view of early negotiations.

These commitments represent the clearest signals yet of the firmness of Portugal's intention to turn its back on the past and to join the international community in efforts to free its African colonies. The good offices of the UN should be particularly helpful in easing the transition to independence in Portugal's larger African territories, notably in Angola, where Lisbon must negotiate with three liberation movements. The stress on Portugal's opposition to any secession movements could also aid in marshaling world sentiment as a counterpoise to any inclination by conservative southern African governments to encourage breakaway movements in Mozambique.

The new course on which the Portuguese embarked in April has not been smooth, but Lisbon has provided welcome new proof of its determination to give its program for African independence an international foundation and to move it steadfastly to a successful conclusion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Concerns of Kissinger

In his (Kissinger's) preoccupation with the balance of power and strategic alliances he had made it clear that he cares little about the internal policies of allies... nor has he much patience with the desire of the West Europeans to make the freer flow of people and information a condition of détente with Eastern Europe. His concern is

with the agreements among governments, regardless of their complexion in modern conditions it can do very real damage to the United States to be closely identified with some of the nastiest regimes in the world, especially when these regimes are overthrown by people who then turn against the United States.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 9, 1899

LONDON—The special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Johannesburg cabled last night that the Volksraad yesterday had under consideration the steps that will be necessary in the event of trouble. In event of war the President of the Republic shall proclaim martial law. This means that every inhabitant of the Transvaal will have to defend the state.

Fifty Years Ago

August 9, 1924

NEW YORK—That the Democrats intend to make the campaign fight on the plea "Throw the scoundrels out!" was indicated in the first political speech of John W. Davis which he made at the clambake on the estate of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mr. Davis did not intend to make a speech when he attended the baka, but the other speakers were so anti-Republican that Mr. Davis decided to participate.



A Talk With Juan Bosch

By Herbert Gold

SAN FRANCISCO—In Santo Domingo on May 30 they celebrate the assassination of the tyrant Gen. Rafael Trujillo. That evening I visited the man they call "the Professor"—the scholar, novelist and former President, Juan Bosch, who provided the only hope of democratic government in the Dominican Republic has known in modern times.

He was overthrown by an army coup, and in 1965 American troops landed to blast even the hope. This was light-at-the-end-of-the-tunnel land, a jollier tunnel than Vietnam, where President Johnson could prove he was more macho than President Kennedy, who merely assented to the Bay of Pigs.

Juan Bosch now lives in a modest apartment on Calle Cesar Nicolas Frenon, "white-haired, lean-faced, aging, but still erect"—the gentleman, clichés about ousted leaders apply perfectly here—and is preparing a new edition of his books, stories, novels, histories.

The evening we spent together came at a sensitive moment. Joaquin Balaguer, who used to hench for Trujillo—dictator from 1930 until his death in 1961—and who had categorically promised he would not run again, was just re-elected in a campaign marked by "irregularities"—a polite word. The opposition had decided it was best to quit. There was talk about a general strike, which would not be permitted; police with long rifles loomed everywhere. Electricity functioned irregularly. The official explanation was too much prosperity—generator problems.

We agreed to talk about books, not about politics, but as we sat in rocking chairs, a ceiling fan creaking overhead, somehow it all came back to the tragedy of Dominican history. I admired a painting of bright yellow flowers and a white porcelain pitcher, cheerful primary colors, Matisselike, and then noticed in the right-hand corner a cocked, black pistol pointed at the flowers. It really is impossible to separate art and politics. The pistol is loaded and about to explode the flowers.

"Elections here?" he asked. "This is an electoral slaughterhouse." He abstained from action during the recent campaign: no point in it. A year ago the police broke in, broke five doors in his house; he spent nine months in "clandestinity." Sudden disappearance, unpunished police murders ("even by enlisted men," he remarked), total corruption and complete control mean that the government can be rather generous about mere words. "Yes, we have free speech," he said, shrugging. "We talk. I can even broadcast. It is a little like Batista in Cuba. Of course, it would be inconvenient to kill me, a former president. I stay here."

The irony which seemed most present in this room was that the scholar-victim of the cold war, against whom the Marines had landed, was observing the bold innovations of détente, reconciliation with China and the Soviet Union, firm strokes in the Middle East, at the same time as Washington had become Watergate, the company town of a company in deep trouble.

"Do you think it could happen here now?" I asked. "If America continued to do only what seemed convenient, wouldn't the Marines have landed at some of the oil wells a few months ago?" "Nothing has really changed,"

he said. "The American people may feel ashamed, but the American government will never allow what it considers another Castro in the Americas. As to the Middle East, well, that's too far away from you, and too close to other countries. Here we are just another state, like Puerto Rico or Connecticut. But we are ruled by American companies rather than by governors."

We rocked comfortably and he smiled. "I do not hate the United States, but it is hard to love it. I believe it is true the American people regret many policies... but the government still goes on its way. In my own country, here, ideas are very backward. Money from the United States comes in very fast now. Ideas come slowly."

He sought to explain the convulsions of this rugged chunk of Quisqueya, "Mother of the Lands," where Columbus landed in his search for someplace else and where the birth rate is perhaps the highest in the world. "This city is the oldest city in all the Americas. Where we sit there was an ancient equeduct. I came here to play softball 40 years ago. The population of Santo Domingo was less than 50,000, now it's nearly 800,000. You have seen the Barrio—the slums of lean-to, junk huts, running streams of sewage, misery."

There was a cry like a siren—his pet bird, a tropical creature with long legs, like a miniature flamingo. I met his wife, a son, some friends, all beaming with that smiling Dominican hospitality which makes one wish politics would just blow away and leave only people on earth.

Bosch is self-educated and lives by his writing. "I like my short stories best," he said. "In non-fiction, my history of this area, 'The Caribbean Imperial Frontier.' Many people seem to like my that novel, but I want to forget it. My next book is always my best."

"That's because you're a young writer." He smiled. "A new lost novel is just being published. It was lost in the years 1968, 6, 7, when things were rather agitated. But now a friend found a copy."

"And so, if politics is hopeless, you will write stories and novels again?" "I am trying to understand my country and its relations with others, which means your country. That too is a very interesting story."

Outside, in the humid early morning of the last day of May, 1974, I realized I had forgotten to ask about an early book, his

retelling of the story of David, the poet who slew Goliath and then became the king of a small nation, mighty in its rectitude. It happened in history, but perhaps now it is only possible in literature.

Herbert Gold's new novel "Swiftie the Magician" will be published soon. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

A New Political South?

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—Ever since newspaperman Henry Grady coined the term in a speech in 1888, observers about once a decade have been describing the rise of a "New South."

This phenomenon is again being talked about in political terms since moderate Democrats have been elected in recent years in several Southern states. Gov. Dale Bumpers in Arkansas, Gov. Jimmy Carter in Georgia, Gov. Reuben Askew in Florida, and now Charles Rangel, the young political newcomer who won the Democratic gubernatorial primary in South Carolina, are seen as men who can lead much of the South back into the national Democratic party.

Because these leaders have shown an ability to transcend racial lines in their political appeal, they are often described as neo-Populists, a reference to the radical People's party which made its strongest showing in the presidential election of 1892 and which for a brief period was able to unite low-income whites and blacks in the South on an economic program before racist demagogues again fractured the region's politics along white vs. black lines.

Transition

My own view is that the emergence of these attractive new political figures is probably being overrated as a political development. The South is passing through a more rapid transition than any other region. It is racially more progressive, economically more advanced, and politically more diverse than it was 30 years ago, and these trends are likely to persist. But it will be another 20 or 30 years before these social and economic changes produce a stable political realignment.

During the intervening transition years while old coalitions continue to break down and new

groupings are unstable, the South is likely to become more—not less—conservative in its politics. The chances of the region re-aligning with the national Democratic party on any new basis are probably poor unless the party is so fortunate as to produce a great inspiring leader and a great politician comparable to Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930s. No such figure is now visible, but, of course, neither was Mr. Roosevelt perceived in that way in 1930.

In analyzing the significance of the new moderate Democratic governors, one has to distinguish between their impact for their own states and their national political impact. People living in Arkansas are naturally pleased to have an attractive, modern-minded governor like Mr. Bumpers rather than a demagogue like Orval Faubus. Gov. Askew in Florida is a notable improvement over his Republican predecessor, and over some of the dim Democratic governors who used to preside in Tallahassee.

But Arkansas, Florida, and other Southern states are only now entering the mainstream of national experience—that has produced modern America and the modern Democratic Party. The Northeast, the industrial Middle West and the Pacific Coast comprise the heartland of Democratic strength. Governors in states such as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and California long ago became accustomed to dealing with politically sophisticated blocs of Negro voters, and highly educated, liberal, middle-class suburban constituencies.

By contrast, unions are weak, blacks are just getting used to voting, and issue-oriented, independent-minded suburban constituencies are only beginning to emerge in the South. The demands and pressures on Southern governors are therefore dif-

ferent. The rural and small-town vote, though gradually losing its grip, is still enormously important. Old attitudes and habits linger.

That is why the combined Nixon and Wallace votes in Arkansas and Florida, for example, totaled 70 per cent in 1968, which was 13 points above the national norm. It was even further above the norm in most Northern and Western states.

GOP Surge

As against the much-publicized new governors, two other political developments in the South have to be considered. In every election for the last dozen years, the states of the Confederacy have been adding to the number of their Republican senators. None of them is a liberal. They range from a look-alike Howard Baker of Tennessee, an urban, flexible conservative, to extreme reactionaries such as Jesse Helms of North Carolina and William Scott of Virginia.

Secondly, whenever a Democrat in the South begins to be clearly perceived as a liberal, he is usually voted down. Thus, Rep. Nick Galathouris in North Carolina, Sen. William Spong in Virginia, Sen. Ralph Scarborough in Texas and Rep. William Anderson in Tennessee have all been defeated.

The Southerners in the House and Senate today are, as a group, less progressive than they were 20 years ago when Sens. Estes Kefauver and Albert Gore of Tennessee were genuine proved Populists, and Lister Hill and John Sparkman of Alabama, together with an unusually able House delegation, provided that state with outstanding representation. The South is changing. But as in many periods of historic change, the effects cut both ways, and the political outcome of the upheaval has yet to crystallize.

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Letters

Park for Paris

Regarding Molly Browne's article (ET, Aug. 7), "Gleed Steps in to Give Paris a Park," may I respectfully inform you that the attorney of the Bureau de Liaison de 60 Associations de Paris et dans la Région Parisienne is Henri Fabre-Luce, and not Henri Sabre-Luce, as printed in your article.

LESLIE LYKER DE GALBERT, Paris.

History Lessons

In his article "Some Questions on the Impeachment Issue" (ET, July 24), I am sure Mr.

Broder referred to Alexander, not Andrew, Hamilton. Andrew Hamilton, one of the early "Philadelphia lawyers," has his niche in fame in the Peter Zenger case. In "Fifty Years Ago" (ET, July 24), "Senator McKinley expressed his firm conviction that President Coolidge will be re-elected." Since Vice-President Coolidge became president on the death of President Warren A. Harding, he was never elected to the office the first time and thus could not be "re-elected." It annoys me (a retired history teacher) to have to make corrections of errors I would not find made by high school students.

GEORGE JOHNSON, Oslo.

SIC

Khachaturian, Rostropovich Monaco

By David Stevens

TE CARLO, Aug. 8 (UPI)—The annual summer series of musicals in the city of the Palais Princier, says good for several evenings in its surroundings, but this year the series has been enlivened by the addition of the planned series of three works by living composers of different periods.

Of these was originally to be taken place last night, but it was that Aram Khachaturian, yet finished the new cello concerto. He is writing for Rostropovich. In any case the 71-year-old Soviet composer was on hand to conduct some of his own works, and Rostropovich, who seems to have more works for his instrument than all the other cellists in the world, was the history together—was the history of the composer's earlier work, which is also a much of a novelty in the series.

one-movement work is an edifying virtuoso showpiece, lashing, knuckle-busting, work alternating with soulful melodiousness, winding in a coda of appealingly finger and bow activity. Rostropovich, who gave this piece its performance in 1964, not played it as if he owned it.



Mstislav Rostropovich, who performed at the Monte Carlo music series.

It, but directed occasional exhortations at the Monte Carlo Orchestra National and even at the composer-conductor himself during the frenzied charge to the finish line.

Audience Rewarded

The enthusiastic audience was rewarded with an unaccompanied Bach Sarabande, played with such feeling and tonal beauty that it left the packed courtyard in hushed silence for several seconds after it ended.

The rest of the program stuck

pretty close to the composer's familiar idiom, which draws heavily on Armenian and other folk themes, with Oriental touches and vigorous rhythms that are sometimes more complicated than they seem—all shaped by an undisciplined but for popularity, not for posterity or even for next week, but right now.

In fact, not every living composer could come up with a program of his own music that included as many instantly recognizable pop items as the concert selections he offered from "Gayaneh" and "Masquerade." But the

audience also got a glimpse of a more private Khachaturian in the slow and scherzo movements from his wartime Second Symphony that opened the concert. As a conductor, the composer planted himself before the orchestra like an amiable, gray-haired Russian bear and sketched out the main lines with a steady baton and sweeping gestures. The Monte Carlo orchestra acquitted itself better in the less familiar symphony and concerto than in the ballet selections, where the winds and brass had to do some scrambling.

EATER: An Audio-Visual Biography of Moliere

Thomas Quinn Curtiss

IS, Aug. 8 (UPI)—The 8th annual festival has added a new twist to its usual program of plays. The show, "Moliere Cote," is being given nightly Aug. 31 in the Palais des Beaux-Arts.

iere Cote Jardin" consists of a projected on a triple screen, accompanied by six tracks. Portraits of Moliere and some of his contemporaries are painted to dramatic purposes, the painting for which his partner, Madeleine Béjart, as Venus is reproduced. The evening's outline, "The of Jean-Baptiste Poquelin the time he abandoned his upholstery trade to

Moliere, who is the subject of a program being given in the Palais Royal gardens in Paris.



turn actor to his death just after the curtain rang down on "Le Malade Imaginaire."

It takes us on Moliere's tours of the provinces and back to

Paris with him in 1658, telling how the playwright-actor formed the nucleus of a national theater which still flourishes. Moliere's rise to royal favor is celebrated

by a burst of fireworks and banquet music.

Jean-Claude Brialy comments during this hour-and-a-quarter history. Bernard Alane of the Comedie-Francaise speaks as Moliere, while a text by the 20th century playwright Jacques Audoubert is recited by Claude Nougaro, and the voice of Louis Jouvet is heard reading his own comments on Moliere.

This audio-visual biography is the work of three people: Philippe Courtes, the director; Sylvie Legrand, who wrote the scenario and the commentary; and Patrick Bordes, the sound man. They have done a fine job.

At the Tour Eiffel a good idea has been hatched. The new dinner-spectacle in the main restaurant is "Les Années Folles"—but those in charge don't seem to know when the 1920s began and when they ended.

There is, of course, a Charles-Leslie, "Alexander's Ragtime Band" serves as another ensemble, but it has nothing to do with period, having become world famous about 1912. There is an apocryphal interlude—the last apocryphal was seen in Paris about 1919. Apocryphal belong long before World War I. So does the tango, which swept Europe on the eve of the war. We also have the theme song of "Les Trois Valses," a 1938 hit, and Gershwin's "Embraceable You," sung by a woman, which was in the 1930s show "Grit Crazy."

A few selections are genuine 20s gems: Mistinguett's "Je Fais Ca Douce," and Charles's "Dans la Vie Plus Fais Sen Faire." But riches have been neglected!

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

SHARPS AND FLATS

IDON—Debbie Reynolds and how arc at the Palladium in Aug. 17. The Horace Quartet and singer Viola backed by the British band Les, are at Ronnie Scott's night.

SINKI—The Delta Rhythm with their new tenor Ray

man Scholarship

approved by Senate SHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UPI)—Senate voted and sent to house yesterday a bill to a college scholarship program as a memorial to President S. Truman. The bill, sponsored by Missouri Democrats, Symington and Thomas on and 67 other senators, sizes \$30 million to create scholarship fund to provide up 600 a year for four years college student from each and the district of Columbia. The scholarships would be able only to students who enter public service, education.

Beatty, open a Finnish tour at the Hotel Restaurant Fiskartorget on Aug. 14.

*** ZURICH—There will be a "riverboat shuffle party" aboard the Belveta, which leaves from the main pier at Burkhplatz on Aug. 9 at 8 p.m. Featured will be Joe Turner, the Tremble Kids, the New Harlem Ramblers and the New Crookes.

*** LOOSDRECHT, Holland—Saxophonist-singer Rosa King and her group, Upside Down, are appearing at the Pink Elephant every night through Aug. 11.

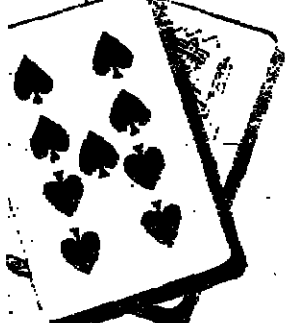
*** PARIS—Trumpeter Ted Curson is at the Trois Mallets every night.

ANTIWERP—The jazz festival in Nightingale Park will feature groups from the United States, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Denmark and Sweden; among them: the Roy Haynes Ensemble, Aug. 13 at 8 p.m.; the Françoise Boland Quintet, Aug. 14 at 7 p.m., followed by the Chicago Art Ensemble at 9; the New York Jazz Quartet Aug. 15 at 10 p.m.; Slide Hampton Aug. 16 at 7 p.m.; the Bill Evans Trio at 9; and the Johnny Griffin Quartet Aug. 17 at 8 p.m., followed by the Ornette Coleman Quintet at 10.

This week's top singles records are in the United States, "The Night Chicago Died" by Paper Lace; and in Britain, "Rock Your Baby" by George McCrae.

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Waverley Root Cola—Does 3 Times 0 Still Equal Nothing?

By Waverley Root

IT has been asserted that Henry Morton Stanley was enabled to put his famous question, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" because his native bearers derived enough energy from chewing kola nuts, or beans, to beat their way through wild and trackless country to the goal. (Whether Stanley himself, who suffered from dysentery, used them is not on the record.) It could be true. "Negroes," says the dictionary of the French Gastronomic Academy, somewhat sweepingly, "owe a great part of their strength to the habitual chewing of the nut and even leaves of kola."

Kola nuts or kola beans (they are actually seeds) contain at least three stimulants: caffeine, of which kola contains more than coffee; theobromine, of which coffee contains more than kola; and a third which seems to be peculiar to kola itself—at least it is named for it, kolatone or kolazine, or in French rouge de kola, kola red. This last is credited with being beneficial to muscular tonus and stimulating to the appetite.

Kola has no nutritive value. It is classed by the French, along with tea and coffee, among the *aliments d'épargne*, which would have to be translated into something like "saving foods," though they might more logically be describable as "wasting foods," since they contribute no fuel to the human system, but enable it instead to draw more largely on that which is already present.

Undeserved Gifts

The tree which produces the kola nut, alias the kola nut, alias the kola nut, is a native of Africa: those found today in Brazil and the Caribbean islands are transplants, probably one of the numerous undeserved gifts which America received from slaves, who brought with them from home seeds of their familiar foods so that they might still enjoy their own fruits in a strange world.

A member of the Sterculiaceae, the cacao group of tropical trees, the kola is said to reach a height of 30 feet—or 45 feet, or 60 feet, depending on whom you read. The nut is white, according to some reporters, red for others, and still a third group says it is brown. Its size is given by some as that of the hazelnut, by others as that of a large chestnut. This diversity of description is probably because kola trees constitute a separate genus with a considerable number of species. Most of those who have reported on it

were presumably familiar with this is the species that a U.S. Army surgeon-general had in mind when, in the 1880s, he recommended that it be chewed by infantrymen on forced marches to help them keep up a grueling pace. *Cola cordifolia* and *Coda diversifolia* are both eaten fairly often for their pulp in equatorial Africa and tropical Africa, though not enough so as to have acquired names in French or English, while *Cola guillei* of tropical Africa, also eaten, when at all, for its pulp, is not much liked and could hardly be expected to need foreign names.

The stimulating virtues of the kola nut, which are of course supposed to include aphrodisiac qualities, account for their being used in some parts of Africa as magic charms and for being considered even as sacred objects. They have also served at times for money.

All observers seem to agree that whatever its size or color, the kola nut is oblong and flattened, and discouragingly astringent and bitter in taste. So far as I know, the French are the only non-Africans who have had the courage to use it in cooking. The word *cola*, or *kola*, had entered the French language by at least 1610, and the nut was known in several European countries towards the end of the preceding century, which coincides with the period when Europeans began to penetrate Africa. Imported not only in the form of dried nuts, but also as a powder, an elixir, or for medicinal uses, a tincture, *cola* is used in France chiefly for desserts, which permits the nut's bitterness to be offset by sweetening. *Gâteau à la kola* is a tea biscuit reputed to be stimulating. *Cola* is also used in creamy desserts, especially in chocolate creams, where its bitterness com-

popular with the natives, though this is the species that a U.S. Army surgeon-general had in mind when, in the 1880s, he recommended that it be chewed by infantrymen on forced marches to help them keep up a grueling pace. *Cola cordifolia* and *Coda diversifolia* are both eaten fairly often for their pulp in equatorial Africa and tropical Africa, though not enough so as to have acquired names in French or English, while *Cola guillei* of tropical Africa, also eaten, when at all, for its pulp, is not much liked and could hardly be expected to need foreign names.

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times well with that of the chocolate, normal enough for two members of the same family.

Beverages

Africans do not seem to use the kola nut for beverages, with the possible exception of a drink called *bichy*, but Americans, of course, are chiefly conscious of this nut because of cola drinks, which may or may not have kola in them. The Coca-Cola company in 1900 used to vaunt the combination of the "tonic properties of the wonderful coca plant and the famous kola nut," but some time later it seems to have quietly eliminated these ingredients, possibly because they do not taste very good, for in 1916 an action that went all the way up to the Supreme Court called upon the makers of Coca-Cola either to include some of these elements in its beverage or abandon the trademark.

The company argued that *Grisebuts* is an admitted trademark for a cereal that contains neither grapes nor nuts, but the court ruled against it and presumably a little *cola* (and *coca*) went back into the drink.

Is it still there? I don't know. It was recently asserted that Coca-Cola contains only one-third as much *cola* as *coca*, but I don't know how that was figured out. The amount of *cola*, if any, is too minute to be detected by chemical analysis. Unless the new math has changed things since my school days, three times nothing is nothing.

—Waverley Root.

Picasso Work Recovered

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Police recovered a stolen Pablo Picasso drawing yesterday valued at \$40,000 and arrested Thomas Tobin, 38, a financial consultant, for illegally possessing the work.

It cannot be told. Only experienced. For Tia Maria, the unique coffee liqueur, is distilled according to a secret recipe 200 years old.

Open a bottle and pour yourself (and your partner) a glass. Together you'll discover a luscious new world, secretly sensuous, dark and mysterious. You may never find out why—only wow!

Tia Maria... coffee and WOW!

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Friday Morning, Tehran

Persepolis, Shiraz

Welcome Aboard

The unbeaten path, near Isfahan

Discovering Persia's living history

Arya Sheraton Hotel, Tehran

Iran Air's 'Homa' offers many rewards. So does Iran.

Soon it will be dusk. Colossal pillars cast long deep-purple shadows across the ruins of a once great city. The vestiges of ancient palaces, towers and massive assembly halls loom in the dying light. This is Persepolis, a city which Darius the Great founded and made the centre of an all-powerful nation.

And it is here, so legend has it, that the fabulous 'Homa' bird appeared in the skies. This bird is said to have inspired Cyrus the Great to found the Persian Empire (now Iran). Though Persepolis has receded imperiously into history, the bird flies on.

Today you can see its majestic profile on the tailplanes of Iran Air's all-jet fleet: Boeing 707s and 727s for our international flights, 737s for servicing our 18 destination network in Iran itself.

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Profits at Royal Dutch/Shell Double

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, Aug. 8.—Profits at Royal Dutch/Shell group then doubled in the second and first half, the company reported today. The figures well above market expectations indicate an unexpected profit margin, industry analysts said.

The second quarter, profits of \$249.2 million on sales of \$1.4 billion, compared with profit of \$124.3 million and revenue of \$700 million in the year-ago first half, profits total \$74 million, up from \$357 million a year ago, on sales of \$1.4 billion, up from \$1.1 billion, a year ago, Shell group directors said.

Production declines in the group's gross crude oil and offshore operations, arrangements totaling 4,955 barrels a day down from 5,004 barrels a day, and for Shell Transport and Trading, up from 18.61 percent, a quarter net per share was 5.4 pence, up from 4.61 pence, and 10.3 pence a year ago, for

Gain Surprises Industry Analysts

The year-ago period and 11.1 percent in the whole of last year.

Interest earnings rose 23 percent to \$51.1 million DM compared with the 1973 first half, while commission earnings rose 3 percent to \$105.2 million DM. Personnel spending rose 15 percent and other costs rose 7.5 percent to \$38 million DM.

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The bank's business volume rose to 30.3 billion DM at the end of June from 29.3 billion DM at the end of 1973.

The increase in business volume was almost entirely due to the activity of the bank's London and New York branches, it said in an interim report.

The bank said that further write-offs were made on security holdings while profits were made in foreign exchange trading, which is carried out under a careful weighing up of risks and sharp controls, it emphasized.

U.S. Woes to Continue After Nixon Departure

By Soma S. Golden
NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (UPI).—After swimming through a flood of revised federal data, the nation's dire economic conclusion.

Though the departure of President Nixon could bring the country into a brief period of economic calm, with labor and management pulling together, the experts do not think that Vice President Ford, as president, will be able to untangle the nation's fundamental problem of soaring prices and sagging growth—at least soon.

The numbers behind this gloomy assessment were spewed forth late last month by the Commerce Department. Economists, who are accustomed to the annual refinement of economic statistics, were startled by the size of some of the revisions.

Drop in '74 Seen
When added together, that means 1974, once billed as a slow-growth year, has slid from no growth to a slight decline in economic activity. The new guess—from both the government's economists and the businessmen's—is for a drop of about 1 or 2 percent in real product this year over last.

Though inflation will subside somewhat from the first quarter's 12.3 percent, as measured by the GNP deflator, the year will wind up just a shade below the double-digit mark—considerably worse than last year's 5.6 percent rate of price increase.

Analysts See Trouble Ahead
The huge inventory revision is clearly causing most concern among economists. The Commerce Department said in July that the first three quarters of 1973 showed about a \$10 billion annual rate of inventory accumulation. The fourth quarter marked up a huge \$28.9 billion rate, followed by \$16.9 billion in the March quarter and \$15.1 billion in the June quarter.



Treasury Secretary William Simon with Mr. Nixon.

Simon Sees Nixon Departure Helping to Break Malaise

By Paul E. Steiger
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Treasury Secretary William Simon conceded yesterday that resignation by President Nixon and his replacement by Vice President Ford would give a psychological boost to the economy.

That there should be no anticipation of economic euphoria. "The economy is in the condition it is in because of very high inflation rates in this country and the attendant high rates of interest," he said, not because of loss of confidence in the President over Watergate.

Production declines in the group's gross crude oil and offshore operations, arrangements totaling 4,955 barrels a day down from 5,004 barrels a day, and for Shell Transport and Trading, up from 18.61 percent, a quarter net per share was 5.4 pence, up from 4.61 pence, and 10.3 pence a year ago, for

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Britain Proposes New Wealth Tax

By William Ellington
LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP-UN).—Polling an election pledge to Britain's working class to make the "rich squeal," Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey today outlined proposals to tax assets of £100,000 or more held by less than 1 percent of the population.

The continuing powerful price upheavals in the industrial sector, though, may be more important than what is happening on the farm. Industrial prices made up about 70 percent of the wholesale index. The industrial average reflects every pre-retail price in the economy except for food and feeds, and economists regard it as the best barometer of the true inflation rate.

The dollar, which moved up slowly against the mark throughout the day despite the central bank sale of \$20.7 million to prop up the Deutsche mark, closed at 2.6 DM, up from 2.585 yesterday.

Another revision, showing a weakness in business investment outlays, also threatens to slow activity in the month ahead.

That, at least, is the belief of some analysts who have turned from current business problems long enough to try to gauge economic prospects for the next 10 years or so. The remarkably uniform conclusion is that economic expansion will slow significantly from prevailing post-World War II rates.

Long Term Inflation
+10%—Per cent change from December to December
1968 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74
Source: Council of Economic Advisors

Japan Foreign Bank Loans Are Estimated at \$30 Billion

TOKYO, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Japanese banking sources said today the balance of Japan's short-term borrowings on the world markets is now estimated at nearly \$30 billion, reflecting the current dollar shortage to pay for the country's oil import bill.

The sources expect that the loan balance total from the United States by the end of this month will exceed the sum borrowed from the Eurodollar market.

The heavy borrowing by the Japanese banks has created a "Japan rate," one or two percentage points above the going Eurodollar rates. The "Japan rate" is now 14.75 percent on three-month loans in the U.S. market, which is one point higher than the going U.S. rates and half a point higher than the Eurodollar "Japan rate," they said.

Under pending legislation that will be retroactive from March 26, 1974, individuals will not be able to give more than a certain amount to their children or others during their lifetime without paying a transfer tax. This tax will allow an exemption of \$1,000 per donor per year. But gifts in addition to that amount, except for some special exemptions, will be taxed at a rate of 10 percent when the cumulative amount reaches \$15,000. The tax will rise in stages to 75 percent when the amount transferred over an individual's lifetime reaches \$250,000 or more.

Some foresters, it should be noted, believe that the anticipated slowdown chiefly to projections that the decline in the U.S. birth rate that began in the late 1950s will cut labor-force growth to about 1.5 percent a year in 1974-80. And it should fall below 1 percent annually during the 1980-85 period, against nearly 2 percent a year from 1965 to now.

On a happier note, studies show that consumer outlays for most services will probably grow more rapidly in the years ahead. For instance, a recent estimate by Townsend-Greenspan & Co., a private economic advisory concern, puts the annual growth of service spending at 4.1 percent in 1980. Other studies show such outlays remaining at about that growth rate until at least 1985. In a recent four-year span, in contrast, consumer spending for services rose at an average annual rate of only 3.7 percent.

Company Reports

CNA Financial
Quarterly 1974 1973
(millions) 29.5 21.2
Loss (diluted) -0.93 0.67
Net (millions) -60.6 39.2
Loss (diluted) -1.91 0.98

Drawings from the Eurodollar market have risen by about \$1 billion a month since the beginning of this year, but the net increase last month was an estimated \$400 million.

The balance of Eurodollar borrowings this month is likely to

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Stocks Drop On Big Board Profit-Taking

July Price Increase Kindles Inflation Fears

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ).—Profit-taking and inflation shock today ended Wall Street's strong rally earlier this week that was based on building expectations of President Nixon's imminent resignation.

Volume totaled 16.06 million shares compared with 13.32 million yesterday. Analysts said that institutions were not especially active in either the earlier rally or the pull-back today.

As the trading opened, the government reported a leap in wholesale prices. Brokers said the report brought investors back to the problem of inflation.

Brokers attributed the earlier rally to hopes that Mr. Nixon would resign, allowing a more stable government to come into power and avoiding a lengthy impeachment and removal process which had become increasingly likely. Trading slowed after the White House announced that Mr. Nixon would address the nation tonight.

Markets to Open
The New York and American Stock Exchanges said they plan to open for trading as usual tomorrow. However, spokesmen for both institutions said officials would "assess the situation" in the morning. Both have rules permitting a quick suspension of trading if conditions require.

American Motors, one of the most actively traded issues, rose 3/8 to 6 3/4. It has reported that profits climbed 13 percent in the June quarter, in contrast with steep declines at its big three rivals. Ford stock fell 7/8 to 44 7/8. Chrysler was unchanged at 15 1/4 and General Motors was off 7/8 at 46.

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Stocks and		S&P		50%		Net		Stocks and		S&P		50%		Net		Stocks and		S&P		50%		Net							
High.	Low.	Div. in %	P/E	100.	High	Low	Last.	Chge.	High.	Low.	Div. in %	P/E	100.	High	Low	Last.	Chge.	High.	Low.	Div. in %	P/E	100.	High	Last.	Chge.				
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مكتبة الأوس

American Stock Exchange Trading

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-By Will Weng

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ALGAREVE	25	77	Cloudy	MADRID	26	77
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Showers	MILAN	27	81
ASKANIA	25	75	Cloudy	MILWAUKEE	27	81
ATLANTA	20	36	Fair	MOSCOW	19	66
BELLEVUE	20	36	Fair	NEW YORK	16	61
BELGRADE	22	84	Fair	NEW YORK	25	79
BIRMINGHAM	20	36	Fair	NICE	26	79
BRESLESE	20	62	Cloudy	OSLO	23	73
BUDAPEST	26	79	Cloudy	PARIS	21	70
CALCUTTA	23	70	Fair	PHILADELPHIA	23	73
CASABLANCA	24	73	Fair	ROME	29	84
COPENHAGEN	21	70	Cloudy	SOFA	Unavailable	
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Cloudy	ST. PETERSBURG	18	61
DELHI	15	64	Cloudy	TEHRAN	21	88
DIVONBERGE	14	57	Rain	TEL AVIV	31	88
FLORENCE	22	73	Cloudy	TOKYO	26	79
HAVANA	22	72	Cloudy	VENICE	26	79
GENOVA	22	75	Cloudy	VIENNA	26	79
HELSINKI	13	55	Showers	WARSAW	26	79
HONG KONG	22	73	Unavailable	WASHINGTON	25	76
LA PAZ	28	77	Fair	ZURICH	18	66
LINCOLN	22	73	Fair			
LONDON	22	73	Showers			
LOS ANGELES	20	69	Rain			

Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 2000 GMT.

August 8, 1914

[illegible]

Life on
for



ENDING

By Hilma Wolitzer. Morrow. 223 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by John B. Breshin

WHAT can you say about a handsome, vital, 35-year-old photographer, husband and father of two who has terminal cancer? Not much, the wary reader would be tempted to reply after sampling the sick prose of Erich Segal. But Hilma Wolitzer's first novel proves a solid evidence of her talent. "Stark" has exhausted the genre of love and early death in the contemporary American novel. And it was not simply that inevitable and unmovable parallel which Wolitzer has drawn between her subject matter but also the swelling tide of books on death and dying that has deluged bookstores for the past few months and has threatened to turn dull and morose social taboos into a conversational fact.

"Ending," however, generally skirts both sentimentality and trendiness in its portrait of a woman learning to cope with the slow dying of a man who has filled all the gaps in her life, not only as husband and lover but also as the brother she never had. Jay has already entered the hospital when the novel opens, and for the most part, we get an image of him from the past to comfort her during the long nights of absence. The ritual works at first, but as the weeks drag on the deteriorating figure in the hospital bed usurps the place of memory. "You can't depend on the imagination for ever. You can't depend on anything," Sandy knows halfway through the novel. Face to face with the dying man, she sees no other response possible. Still, it is precisely a heightened imagination that saves Wollitzer's novel from the facile tears of soap opera.

"Ending" is Sandy's story. Jay exists insofar as she sees him, either in the flesh or in the mind's eye. Not surprisingly, he comes across as *un checcolero senza reproche*, whose only indiscretion exists more palpably in Sandy's imagination than in any evidence she discovers. Physically, morally, emotionally, he is a shadow, a shimmering apparition against which Sandy and their two children have learned to lean for support. When he begins to crumble, Sandy must assume the role of comforter. The greatest challenge comes when she must tell Jay he is going to die.

"I didn't know what to do now

in this reversal of roles. It was always Jay who had wrung whatever goodness there was out of me at the same time that he protected me from the worst of myself with the fierce concentration of his love. Now-I had to protect him, save him at least from the monster of his fear, if

Solution to Previous Puzzle

INPAMY GAW SARI
 SELLIED ONE ASIN
 TRADES OVERCOME
 DOTER AFINE FEZ
 SKIUFFLINT
 OSC AMT ETHAN
 UNLATCHES SADIE
 SCAM HERES RIAL
 TORAK MINNESOTA
 PATTIO NIM SAN
 HNNKEEPER
 OKS SHOST RIGOR
 THEREART RAYNE
 YALE NEE ELATED
 ONLY DAR ADLERS

John B. Breslin is the literary editor of *America*, a Jesuit-edited weekly review.

-By Alan Tresco:

On the diagramed deal South had a choice of games after he had bid one spade in response heart ruff. As it happened, heart ruff was available, and the contract was safe.

Five diamonds, three no-trump and one spade, all came into consideration. These could have been explored with a jump to three diamonds, but he took the direct course of jumping to four spades. No doubt he rejected the five-diamond possibility for a match-point reason, and heard a club weakness at the table.

West led the club five, and East, perhaps wrongly, covered the eight with the queen. South

won with the ace and led a spade to the jack. He knew that his contract was in jeopardy, for there was a danger that the defense would take the spade and two heart winners and collect a

NORTH
 ♠ —
 ♥ ○
 ♦ ○
 ♣ K

			♠	K9	
NORTH		WEST			EAST
♠ J8		♠ —		♠ —	
♥ Q103		♥ K7		♥ A962	
♦ AKJ4		♦ —		♦ —	
		♣ 108		♣ —	

WEST (D)	EAST	SOUTH
♠ A643	♠ 75	♠ —
♥ K75	♥ A962	♥ 384
♦ 96	♦ 852	♦ Q
♣ IMCK	♣ Q742	♣ —

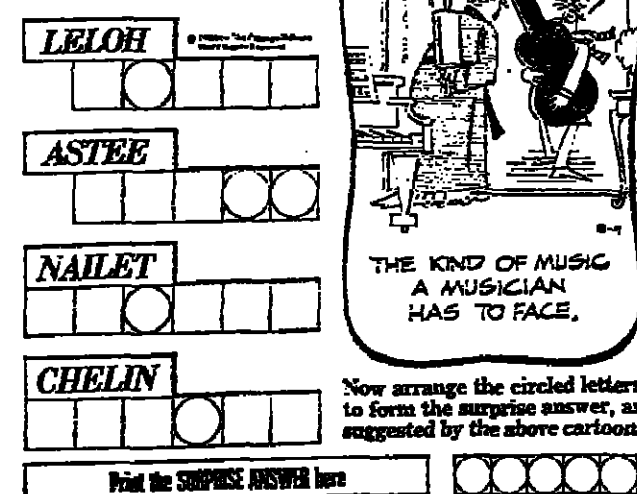
SOUTH
 ♠ KQ1092
 ♥ J84
 ♦ Q1073
 ♣ A

The lead of the fourth round of diamonds forced West to give up a heart to keep his club guard. He threw the heart away.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:	and was then end-played where the heart queen was led. East
West North East South	could win the heart lead, but
Pass 1♠ Pass 1♠	only at the cost of giving South
Pass 1 N.T. Pass 4♣	the last two tricks by leading
Pass Pass Pass	from the nine-six of hearts into
West led the club five.	the jack-ten.

JUMBLE—*that scrambled word game*

UNSCRAMBLE these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jambles: **BOGUS DUCAT OUTFIT STOOGE**
 Answer: *When entertaining them you might be apprehensive - DOUBTS*

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HE SAYS IT MEANS *TOUGH LUCK, KID.*"

مَكَرًا مِنَ الْأَرْضِ

Reds Triumph, 2-0

Bench Power Cuts Margin of Dodgers

3 ANGELES, Aug. 8 (UPI). — Johnny Bench hit a two-run homer in the third inning and Billingham pitched a six-inning shutout to give the Cincinnati Reds a 2-0 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers in the first game of a doubleheader at Dodger Stadium.



Johnny Bench ... defeats leaders.

yan Misses is No-Hitter, and Victory

From Wire Dispatches
NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (UPI). — The New York Yankees defeated the California Angels 2-0 in the first game of a doubleheader at Yankee Stadium. The Yankees, who were without their ace pitcher, Tom Seaver, won their 10th straight game. The Angels, who were without their ace pitcher, Nolan Ryan, lost their 10th straight game. The Yankees scored two runs in the third inning on homers by Reggie Smith and Thurman Munger. The Angels were shut out by the Yankees' pitching staff.

At Houston, pinch-hitter Cliff Johnson slugged a three-run homer, capping a three-run rally in the eighth inning and giving the Astros a 6-4 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies. The Astros scored three runs in the eighth inning on homers by Johnson, Fred Lynn, and Steve Garvey. The Phillies were shut out by the Astros' pitching staff.

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The second night in a row and the third time in 12 meetings this year as Billingham, an ex-Dodger, won his fifth straight game. Bench, who won Tuesday night's game for Cincinnati with a two-run shot in the 10th inning, hit his 20th homer of the year off the third after a single by Joe Morgan. Morgan had reached third on his hit on an error by right-fielder Willie Crawford. Billingham notched his 14th victory in 21 decisions while Messersmith had a string of seven straight victories broken. Messersmith, who allowed only four hits in eight innings, now is 15-2.

A crowd of 34,088—the largest single game crowd in the National League this season—turned out to see the finale of a three-game series.

A fight broke out in the ninth inning after a collision at second base between the Dodgers' Bill Buckner and the Reds' Dave Concepcion. Buckner led off the inning with a single and was forced at second but went into Concepcion's arms and the two began punching.

Both benches emptied onto the field and the Reds' Pete Rose raced in from his leftfield position whereupon he was met by Los Angeles' Rick Auerbach. The two squared off on the pitcher's mound before Rose was finally restored.

Expos 7, Cards 5
At Montreal, Steve Renko went the distance, scattering 10 hits as the Expos defeated St. Louis, 7-5. Outfielder Larry Bittner, recalled by the Expos from the minors' Atlantic last week, collected two hits and scored twice.

At Pittsburgh, rookie Larry Demary tossed a three-hitter and home runs by Ed Kirkpatrick and Manny Sanguillen accounted for five runs to lead the Pirates to a 10-1 rout of the New York Mets. The Pirates, who have won 17 of their last 26 games, took a 3-0 lead off loser Harry Parker, 3-10, in the third when Frank Taveras singled, moved to second on a sacrifice and scored on Rene Stenmetz's triple. After a walk, singles by Al Oliver and Rickie Zisk produced two more runs.

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Phillies 3, Cubs 2
At Philadelphia, Bob Boone's two-run double in the eighth inning gave the Phillies a 3-2 victory over the Chicago Cubs. Boone blooped the bases-loaded game-winner off the end of his bat into rightfield as three fielders converged but were unable to grab it.

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COUPLE OF HEAVIES—Overweight heavyweight champion George Foreman works out on the heavy bag, held by trainer Dick Sadler, at gym in Pleasanton, Calif. Champ is training for title defense against Muhammad Ali in September in Kinshasa, Zaire. Foreman, who fights at 220, usually puts on weight between bouts.

Birmingham Retains Its Perfect Record in WFL

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (UPI). — The Birmingham Americans retained their perfect record in the Western Football League (WFL) by defeating the New York Jets 14-10 in the first game of a doubleheader at Legion Field. The Americans, who were without their ace quarterback, Earl Edwards, won their 10th straight game. The Jets, who were without their ace quarterback, Tom Seaver, lost their 10th straight game. The Americans scored two runs in the third inning on homers by Reggie Smith and Thurman Munger. The Jets were shut out by the Americans' pitching staff.

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King Corcoran threw four touchdowns and his replacement, Frank Dimaggio, threw two more as the Bell crushed Memphis before 12,396 in Philadelphia. Tom Sherman, using a play made famous by Bart Starr, threw a 40-yard touchdown pass to tight end Bert Askson with five minutes left to lift New York over Southern California before 28,174 at Anaheim, Calif. With the Sun expecting a run on third-and-two, Sherman faked into the line and fired to Askson, in the closing seconds.

Players Association and the owners met under the supervision of W.J. Uery Jr., chief mediator. He reported during a break that the two sides met face to face for about two hours.

Asked if he were still hopeful of a solution this week, Uery replied, "I think we had good meeting, but I don't really have a thing to report; there are so many issues that are so interwoven—the integrity of the game, the contract, and the constitution."

Veteran players continued to enter training camps. Among those crossing lines yesterday were starters from the Super Bowl champion Miami Dolphins, defensive end Vern Den Herder and defensive tackle Bob Heinz. Reserve linebacker Bruce Bannan also reported to the Dolphins.

Steve Owens, Dick Jauman, Herman Weaver and Jim Laakeva reported to the Detroit Lions. Other veterans reporting were wide receiver Eddie Hinton to the Houston Oilers, running back Randy Jackson to San Francisco, punter-receiver Paul Starob to Green Bay and cornerback Eddie McMillan and tackle Bill Nelson to Los Angeles.

Tackle Marv Montgomery walked out of the Denver Broncos' training camp in Pomona, Calif., only a few hours after becoming the first veteran to cross the Broncos picket lines.

He got into the Volvo event as a qualifier as he upset 17-year-old Ashok Amritraj, the Indian junior champion and younger brother of defending champ Vijay Amritraj, early yesterday.

Vijay, 20, won his opening-round contest against American Steve Turner, 7-6, 6-0. The eldest of the three tennis-playing Amritraj brothers, 22-year-old Anand, pulled off the tournament's first upset, eliminating seventh-seeded Ismail El Shafat of Egypt, 4-6, 7-6, 6-4.

Nastase's match ended shortly before rain halted play at the Indianapolis Racquet Club. Nastase, seeded No. 2, arrived here shortly before the match as he was delayed by his participation in a losing Davis Cup competition in Italy.

Other top-seeded players had little difficulty yesterday. Top-seeded Jimmy Connors, of the United States, disposed of Rhodesia's Roger Dowdswell, 6-1, 6-2. Bjorn Borg, the No. 3 seed from Sweden, beat American Trey Waltke, 6-0, 7-5.

Defending champion Manuel Orantes, the No. 4 seed, downed fellow-Spaniard Antonio Munoz, 6-4, 6-2.

Neutral Request
LONDON, Aug. 8 (Reuters). — Italy is seeking to play its Davis Cup tie against South Africa at a neutral site, the International Lawn Tennis Federation said here today.

The ILTF said they had received a cable from the Italian Tennis Federation, stating that problems of a political nature made it unable to play the tie in South Africa or in Italy.

Defends PGA Title
A Below-Par Nicklaus May Be Good Enough

By Bob Addie
CLEMMONS, N.C., Aug. 8 (UPI). — Jack Nicklaus, admittedly not playing up to his own standard of golf excellence, opens defense of his Professional Golfers' Association championship today against a field of 164.

The touring pros and their often obscure brothers, the club pros, compete in this 56th PGA event over Tanglewood Golf Club's lush fairways and roughs. The consensus is that anybody shooting par 290 for the four rounds will win the tournament, although some of the braver newcomers—such as 24-year-old Tom Watson, who almost won the U.S. Open—think there will be several sub-par rounds if rain keeps away. It did yesterday and the soaked, always-green greens and roughs had a chance to dry out—but not enough to keep the practice-round scores down.

There are 12 former champions in the field, including Nicklaus, Gary Player, Dave Stockton, Ray Floyd, Al Geiberger and Bobby Nichols. They figure to have a chance to win. The other former titlists are merely in the field for a class reunion.

Player is seeking to be only the second man ever to win three of golf's major titles in a year. Ben Hogan did it in 1953 when he won the Masters and the U.S. and British Opens. He did not compete in the PGA that year. Player started his bid this year by winning the Masters but his hopes for a grand slam collapsed when he finished eighth in the U.S. Open. But he came back to capture the British Open and he says he thinks he is ready to win his third PGA title.

Lots of Practice
Player shot a 71 in practice yesterday. The South African has been playing here for five days and has not changed his opinion that "it's a fine golf course."

"I think that it will be something like Winged Foot (where the U.S. Open was played)," Player said. "That is, the roughs are very severe at Tanglewood."

Stockton, who won in 1970, says "Player should be an odds-on choice here because he's playing so well."

S. African Ban Loses Tourney For N. Zealand
LONDON, Aug. 8 (Reuters). — New Zealand will not be permitted to stage the 1975 Federation Cup women's team tennis championship because it will not accept an entry from South Africa, an International Lawn Tennis Federation official said here yesterday.

Basel Reay, general secretary of the ILTF, said the ILTF management committee would decide in the next few weeks on an alternative venue.

Reay's announcement today follows a similar move by the World Amateur Golf Council, which recently ruled that Malaysia would not be permitted to stage the 1974 world amateur team golf championships because it will not admit South Africa.

Americans Sue Roberts and Judy Rankin matched par 70. Three Americans were at 73: Kathy Cornish, Mary Mills and Joanne Carner.

Americans dominated the leaders board with only Jan Stephenson of Australia and Britain's Sally Barber breaking the domination with 76s. Sally Little of South Africa and Canada's Sandra Post each came in with 77, along with West Germany's Geri Boykin and Christine Rubin of France.

Sandra Haynie, winner of this year's U.S. Open and U.S. Ladies Professional Golf Association tournaments, had an 80, and all-time leading money-winner Kathy Whitworth was at 79. Another veteran, Carol Mann, had an 80.

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Observer

Kids Without End

By Russell Baker

Mr. Baker decided to take another day off. Here is another of his classics.

WASHINGTON.—The kids. The kids. Remember the kids? Of course. Who could forget? They were the hit of the '60s. The agony and the glory. Already we begin to miss them. The music is tired. Everybody is getting older. The country feels knee-deep in history. The music is tired. Everybody is getting older. The country feels knee-deep in history. The music is tired. Everybody is getting older. The country feels knee-deep in history.



Baker

They have gone to look at the birth rate. Those kids have reached the age where they ought to be having kids of their own, but they're not doing it. The birth rate is going down. Down, down, down.

What if those kids are going to quit reproducing altogether? What if they are planning the ultimate vengeance on America? Obliteration by no reproduction!

What a rotten betrayal that would be! After all those years of faithful devotion to anti-Communism, to find that America was to be done in by zero reproduction! A bitter dose if so.

Let us be calm. Let us try to think clearly. Zero reproduction is surely implausible. The Defense Department and the Justice Department would never let anybody get away with it. The kids are surely up to something quite different.

Suppose for instance that the kids liked being the kids so much that they didn't ever want to give it up. That would be hard for a lot of old no kids to understand, not having had the experience of going through childhood in the '60s when the biggest thing in America—outside of paranoia—was kids.

There was one huge bloc of people qualifying as kids in this country during the '60s. Sometimes it seemed that kids was all there was. What with grand

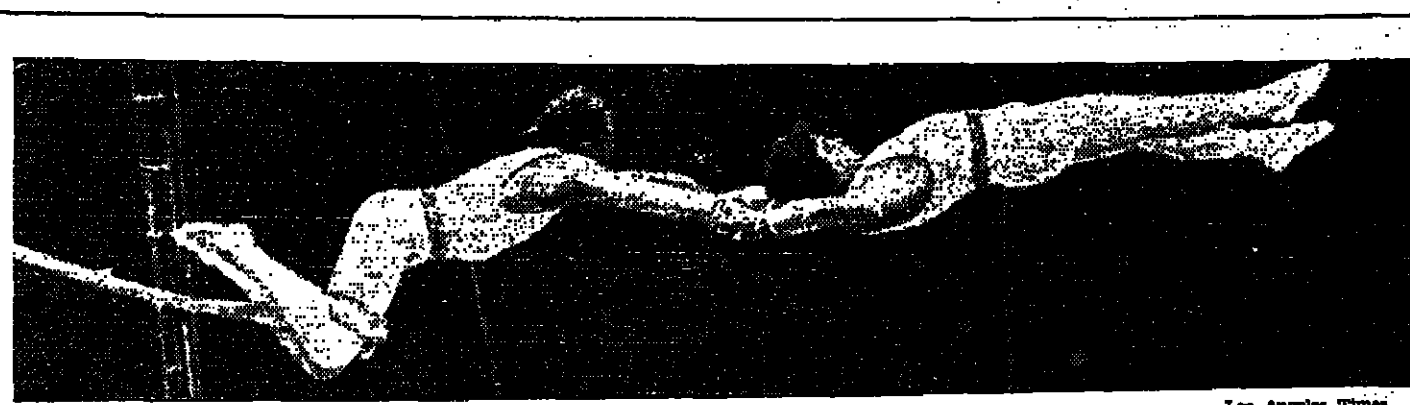
mothers going around in hair the color of blue jeans. The kids must have realized as they moved from Beatles to Stones, aging, becoming cunning—they must have realized that soon, if they were not careful there would be more kids coming along to take their place. And that they, the authentic, original kids, created by the flap-doodle industry of the '60s, would then become, in relentlessly successive stages of Nixonian inevitability, over-30, middle-aged and finally—the last ghastly twist of euphemism—"senior citizens."

It could be prevented. Yes, they would have foreseen that, those kids of ours. Oh, they were smart, those kids! We kept going to the schoolhouse to tell those imbecilic teachers how smart our kids were. There have never been kids as smart as our kids.

They would have grasped the point. The way to go on being kids for the rest of their lives would have been obvious to them: cut back reproduction. Smart, eh? Look: as their mothers and dads picked the kids' way to go on being kids, they would have to pick the kids' way to go on being kids. Kids could spend their lives, have a lot of kids running around the country and people who are running things can't enjoy their power.

Yes, they would have grasped the point, all right, and seen the solution. If they limited themselves to just a few children among them—cut back the birth rate to a clever point at which their own children would always remain in the minority—if they did that, they could go on for years and years, maybe forever, being in charge.

Oh, you crazy kids! You were wonderful in the '60s, even after all you did to us. What parents we must have been to have created you! Why are you denying us the joy of seeing you up against—kids?



In the grasp of his catcher, Tito Gaona, right, goes through his act.

'In the Ring... the One and Only Tito Gaona'

By Dwight Chapin

INGLEWOOD, Calif.—You want to see the grave? Come with me to the cemetery. On top of a small knoll in Inglewood Park Cemetery is the grave of Alfredo Codomo, the Babe Ruth of trapeze artists—or flyers, as they like to be called. He was the Jack Dempsey, the Red Grange, the Bill Tilden, the Bobby Jones. And he was of the same era—the 1920s. He was the first man to do a triple somersault regularly.

And he is the idol of Tito Gaona, who has been called the finest circus acrobat today. "You see," said Gaona, "this is him." He opened an inset in a slab on top of the grave, showing a framed photo of Codomo. "When I come here alone," he said, "it still sends chills up my spine, even though I have been doing it several years. Just to think, he is here... he was the greatest, the very greatest."

Who is the greatest now? "In the center ring, ladies and gentlemen, ready to thrill you and amaze you with his colossal, stupendous, death-defying aerial acrobatics. A legend in his own time. The one, the only... Tito Gaona."

He is doing the triple somersault so smoothly that he makes it seem almost ordinary. It is not. He does it 600 times a year—two weeks, three times Saturdays. Sometimes he falls. "I missed the triple three times last season," he said, "and went to the net. But I always climbed back up and did it the next time."

Always With Net

Does he always work with a net? "Of course I do. It would be crazy not to. Even with the net, there is danger. You can bounce out... There is a lot of timing involved."

At 28, Gaona has a lot of adventure left in him. Sometimes, somewhere, maybe soon, he is going to attempt a quadruple, something no one has done. "Certainly I will do it before I retire," he said. "I have years to go. Turning four somersaults to a catcher will be like winning."

ning seven gold medals or being the first man on the moon, I feel I have already surpassed Codomo in the tricks I do. I want to be remembered like Codomo. Among circus people. I want other acrobats to want to be like Tito. So someday I will do a quadruple and I will succeed and I will always be remembered."

Gaona has already done the quadruple into the net but not to a catcher. "To do it with a catcher, I must have full confidence in him," he said. "It isn't a matter of his strength so much as his timing. He must be able to clamp onto my arms and hold on. But if the hands of the catcher are too big, he might pull my shoulders right out of their sockets."

His father, Victor, is the best catcher he has had. "But he has a bad knee and his hands, perhaps, are too small. My cousin, Manuel, is doing very well. But I am worried that to continue turning after the third somersault will be such a radical change that it will mix up my timing on the triple. I have to get that out of my mind, of course, but I can't help worry about it."

Gaona's hair is jet black, his teeth a row of perfect white and he has the rock-hard body of a successful athlete. "I did a little amateur boxing," he said, "and I sparred with friends. But I had to stop. It was hard on my hands. My strength is all in my fingers. I hurt a finger in New York and it was awfully hard to perform. Many flyers grab the bar with their palms; I use my fingers."

For Relaxation

For relaxation, he plays soccer. He is the manager, coach, captain. Financial backer and star of the Ringling Bros. soccer team. "I'm left winger," he said. "Our team would be a champion if we only stayed in the same place for a while and played in a league."

Soccer has given him a chance to become friends with performers of nearly every nationality and to learn Bulgarian, Russian, Italian, French, Swedish, German, Hungarian, Polish, and English—in addition to his native Spanish.

"If I ever stop flying," he said, "I can

get a job as an interpreter. I've already had an offer from American Express."

It seems unlikely that he will stop. "I love it. I have never felt as if I'm working for money."

He is from the Flying Gaonas, a family which last year was given the circus Oscar, in Madrid, as the best flying act in the world. Their status was not always so lofty.

Tito Gaona's great-grandfather and grandfather were circus people who worked in the hinterlands of Mexico. His father began performing at 3, in a trained dog act. Victor Gaona graduated to low-wire comedian, horseman, pantomime, clown, trapezist, trapeze comedian and, until halted by a bad knee, catcher for Tito.

Tito's brother Armando, 20, and sister Chela, 28. The family is so large that a group of Gaona uncles, nephews and cousins works another Ringling Bros. unit.

An Institution

"We're more an institution than a family," Tito Gaona said. He is, however, more than an institution. He is a friend of celebrities such as Sammy Davis Jr., Dustin Hoffman and Burt Lancaster. He has a posh, four-room apartment on the circus train. He plays rock guitar and once did a combo called The Miners. He is a classical pianist. He collects antique cars. He owns a 27-foot Chris-Craft. He swims well.

In short, he is a man who might be entitled to self-importance. There is some of that in his talk, particularly when he discusses his daring on the trapeze. "Sometimes I see movies of myself and I say, 'Jesus, how can I do that?' I wonder who do I think I am... But, yes, I do admire myself in films sometimes, as if I'm watching another person."

"Not many people can do a triple—not constantly. I do it blindfolded. No one can do that. But I am also the only one to do a double-double... a double forward somersault with a double full twist at the same time."

But more than braggadocio, there is an effervescence about Tito Gaona, a realization that he has made it, so why not just let everybody else in on the fun.

Los Angeles Times.

PEOPLE: The Loch Ness Mystery—A Plea for an Answer

British nationalist Gerald Durrell is calling for an effort to track down the Loch Ness monster. Durrell, author of the best-selling "My Family and Other Animals," makes the plea in his introduction to "The Loch Ness Story," the latest addition to the monster literature. He hopes his book will prod British authorities into providing financial support for an all-out effort to find out exactly what does exist in Loch Ness.

The mayor and two officials in Cotati, Calif., have resigned in the wake of what they said was a harmless scheme to beautify the city with contaminated marijuana plants. City manager Robert Switzer accepted the resignation of Mayor Stephen Laughlin, 37, councilwoman Annette Lombardi, 27, and planning commissioner Eve Kitchin, 27. Police had charged Laughlin, Miss Lombardi and another woman, Vicki Flaherty, 27, with trying to destroy evidence seized in a recent drug raid, after which police issued a warrant against Miss Kitchin for illegal possession of drugs. Miss Lombardi and Miss Flaherty were taken into custody Tuesday night after police discovered that 12 of the 36 marijuana plants seized in the raid were missing. Police said they found the plants in a station wagon registered in Laughlin's name. The women told police that they were "going to plant it in the city mall." In the meantime, Miss Kitchin turned herself in and was released without charge pending an investigation.

Twenty women students at Dar Es Salaam University were arrested the other day and forced to sweep streets in a town nearby for wearing dresses considered by authorities to be indecently short. Although there is no law in Tanzania prohibiting indecent dress, the Tanganyika African National Union party has laid down guidelines banning shorts, miniskirts and tight trousers.

Patrick McCarthy, 23, went to Royal Albert Hall Wednesday night to hear a performance of the "Carmen" by the London Opera and ended up singing one of the three principal roles. Baritone Thomas Allen collapsed under the heat of the TV lights soon after the concert started. McCarthy, a student at the London Opera Center, stepped onto the platform and told conductor Andre Previn that he knew the role. Previn waved McCarthy forward to sing a standing ovation. "The first Mr. Previn knew was when I appeared in front of him," McCarthy said.

Supreme Court Justice Leif F. Powell Jr. is in satisfactory condition at the Mayo Clinic following surgery for a malignant enlargement of the prostate, a spokesman for the clinic in Rochester, Minn., said Thursday. Powell, 68, was a retired lawyer. The operation was performed Wednesday. Powell is expected to return to his home in Richmond, Va., in about two weeks.

Peoplerader Virginia Coste Paris asks: "Is the Instant Nalgia Contest still on? If I, whatever because of Dr. More in the '73' comic strip? A there other existing Peoples? If so, I implore you, Sam, Justice, to live up to your duty by allowing their protest to be heard in your column."

The third wife of tire magnate Russell Firestone will get \$12 million in alimony over the next years, even if she remarries, it was announced Tuesday in the Palm Beach courts for Mary Ann Firestone, 38, to get \$30,000 a month. The \$12 million figure is based on a life expectancy of more years, her lawyer Joseph Parrish said. "Now all Mary Ann has to do is live it out," he said. The settlement terms were \$300 a year plus \$750 a month in child support—but payments were ended if she remarried or Firestone died.

Former lobbyists for Aristotle Onassis's Olympic Refineries, suing him for \$37,500 they say they are owed for their efforts to bring a \$60-million refinery to New Hampshire. The suit was filed in Manchester by William Craig (810-0000), Michael Cobleigh, former speaker of the state house of representatives (\$7,500) and five others, seeking a total of \$50,000. A hearing hasn't been set.

SAMUEL JUSTICE

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